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THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Nov. 21. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry B. Wilson. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. A. T. Long. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Charles F. Hughes. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William E. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARIZONA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. John D. McDonald. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 12(a), 4(b). Comdr. Bion H. Bierer. (Flagship of Admiral Pond.) At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. Wrecked at Santo Domingo City, San Domingo, Aug. 29. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz.

At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 20(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Omsied. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gieves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Lieut. A. S. Kibbee. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. A. M. Proctor, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. A. M. Proctor. At Block Island, R.I.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At Washington, D.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At White-stone, N.Y.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. F. J. Comerford. At Boston, Mass.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. F. M. Collier. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Rosebank, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Holt, Jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Rosebank, N.Y.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At Block Island, R.I.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Boston, Mass.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorich. At Block Island, R.I.

Division Four.

Lieut. Randall Jacobs, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia yard.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. G. C. Logan. At Block Island, R.I.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Block Island, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. R. P. Emrich. At Block Island, R.I.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CURRING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Potet. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Nine.

DAVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum. At Newport, R.I.
ROWAN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At New York, N.Y.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At Newport, R.I.
WILKES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (monitor). Ensign H. E. Keisker. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

(Continued on page 413.)

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JAPAN'S PART IN THIS WAR.

The fever of war time prosperity with its enormous accumulations of money, which is now disturbing the normal conditions of commercial life in the United States has its parallel in the experiences of the island kingdom of Japan. This is indicated by the large investments Japanese brokers are making in this country and England in the purchase of securities, such as American stocks and bonds, British treasury obligations and Russian bonds. Robert Mackray writing in "The Nineteenth Century and After" estimated that at the time he wrote, now some months ago, Japan had furnished Russia with munitions of all kind to the value of one hundred millions of dollars. In November a year ago, 1915, the Japanese Foreign Minister stated that of the men Russia had mobilized at that time she had been able to arm only one-third and Japan was arming the rest, rifles in Japan being about one-half the price of American rifles and equally good. Every available mill and factory throughout the Empire was working night and day, as in this country, filling orders for arms and munitions, the government helping the private manufacturer by every means in its power.

Great Britain has also been helped in this way, rifles being sent to Kitchener's army and guns provided for the British navy. All the Allies, indeed, except Italy, have profited by the industries of Japan. As early as September, 1914, Russia had mounted Japanese heavy siege guns. That the retreat of the Russians in the summer of 1915 was stayed was due to the fact that, prior to the fall of Warsaw in August of that year, Japan had furnished the Russian armies with something like three-quarters of a million rifles, sufficient to arm fifty-two divisions, and with a considerable quantity of field artillery, besides heavy guns. Clothing, boots and practically everything in the way of equipment was also furnished in large quantities, this including ten million yards of cloth, two millions of which were taken from the military stores. In an interview last summer Baron Ishii, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Japan would send a very strong army to Europe if it appeared to be desirable to do so.

Nor has it been merely the prospect of commercial gain that has prompted the activities of Japan. She has entered with her whole heart into the work of aiding the Allies in loyal and willing obedience to the orders of her Emperor to carry on war against Germany with all her strength. In the Indian and Pacific Oceans the fleets of Japan have protected the commerce of the Allies and released their ships for operations in western waters. In October, 1914, Japan seized the Marshall Islands, including Jaluit, where the Germans had established a naval base. She also seized the Ladrões and the Carolines in the Western Pacific. Japanese warships protected the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, at a time when German cruisers were raiding in the Pacific. Japanese cruisers have convoyed colonial troops from Australia and New Zealand. In testimony to this the New Zealand Expeditionary Force presented a testimonial to Captain Kato, of the Japanese Ibuki, one of the ships guarding transports en route to Egypt. From a statement made in the Japanese Parliament by the Minister of Marine it appears that squadrons to the amount of 225,000 tons have been constantly co-operating with the British fleet. This about equals the strength of the navy employed by Japan against Russia. When Great Britain called upon Japan under the treaty of

alliance between the two countries the response was prompt and cordial.

Mr. Mackray has some interesting speculation as to what would have happened had Japan been otherwise inclined. Even if she had followed the example of the United States and stood neutral the Allies would have been drawn upon for something like three-quarters of a million men for Siberia, to protect the French possessions in Indo-China, and those of Great Britain in her eastern colonies.

Russia was provided with a fleet in the Pacific by the return to her, for a consideration, of the two battleships and one armored cruiser, formerly belonging to Russia, sunk during the Russian-Japanese war, raised, refitted and added to the navy of Japan. Allowing for this transfer and the loss in this war of a third class cruiser, a destroyer, a torpedoboat and three mine sweepers, Japan's navy is now stronger than ever before. She has gained immensely also in the development of her capacity for manufacturing material of war and the strengthening of her financial position.

The present rapprochement between the two countries so recently at war with each other, Russia and Japan, suggests what we have to expect when peace is once more declared in Europe. An alliance between Germany and Russia seems much more natural than an alliance between Russia and England. War has riveted new bonds uniting France and England. We hear no more of Perfidious Albion or the frog-eating Frenchman, and the alliance cemented by blood is likely to continue and to include in its scope, if the Allies should succeed, Belgium and perhaps Holland. An alliance somewhat similar to the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been established between Japan and Russia. Neither will be a party to any political combination against the other, and they will later take counsel together in case the territorial rights of either in the Far East are threatened. The events of the past two years have emphasized the value of the friendship of Japan which can be ours for the asking if the claims upon our good-will of this proud and sensitive people are properly recognized and they be not included in the general Sand Lots definition of undesirable aliens.

A BEFOGGED POLICE CHIEF.

East Cleveland, Ohio, rejoices in a chief of police who must take the premium for ignorance with reference to Army matters. This befogged gentleman, who has been greatly troubled by the tramp evil, has evolved a remedy from the depths of his interior conscience, and this is it: "I would have Congress pass a law that where these people are picked up by a police department in any city, town or village, if he, the one arrested, could not give a good account of himself, or if he had no known place of residence or any visible means of support, I would have it so fixed that the prisoner be taken to the nearest barracks or recruiting station, where it would be compulsory for him to enlist as a soldier or sailor in the United States Army or Navy." For the benefit of this guardian of the peace we favor him with these extracts from Circular No. 1, W.D., A.G.O., Washington, May 28, governing enlistments:

"Applicants for first enlistment must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. * * *

"Original enlistments will be confined to persons who are citizens of the United States or of Porto Rico, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United States. * * *

"Applicants will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer regarding age and character and should be prepared to furnish the necessary evidence. * * *

"Applicants must defray their own expenses while traveling to the recruiting station."

There is no possibility that Congress would change these requirements to accommodate tramps. There may be some men "down on their luck" who are footing the dusty highway, but they do not belong to the class this chief of police proposes to conduct to the enlistment office, possibly with the accompaniments of handcuffs and ball and chain. A correspondent who sends us the article from the Policemen's Monthly, in which appears the statement we criticize, says: "According to statistics nearly half of the policemen in the United States are ex-soldiers, sailors or marines, or were in some other way connected with the United States Service. This alone is sufficient evidence as to the material our forces are composed of. True, we have a few bad ones—such happens in the best of families—but what would we have if we accepted this ridiculous suggestion? The police force has the same position relative to the city as the Army has to the nation, and, if it takes good citizens to protect the city, it's obvious that we need good citizens to protect the nation. Hence, if the chief is earnest in his statement that vagabonds, tramps and hoboes would serve the purpose for defense, why not force them into his own police force?"

Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged in a report by the International Institute of Agriculture issued at Rome, Italy, on Nov. 18. The institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation. It is estimated that at least 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's

surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased to 46,000,000 bushels. The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Roumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected. The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest, are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

The filing of a libel in a suit for damages against the company operating the German merchant submarine Deutschland by the owners of the tug T. A. Scott, jr., that was sunk by the submarine early on the morning of Nov. 17 in The Race, Long Island Sound, with the loss of five of the tug's crew, brings out the fact, according to the papers in the case, that the undersea merchantman did not have the proper lights showing when the collision occurred. The plaintiffs also charge that the Deutschland "did not have proper lookouts; that she did not have a competent officer on deck in charge of the vessel; that she did not have a competent man at the wheel; that she suddenly changed her course so as to bring her into collision with the tug; that she did not give proper consideration to the force of the current in The Race." It had been admitted that both Captain Koenig and First Officer Franz W. Krahphohl were in the conning tower of the submarine when the accident occurred. If it is true that the Deutschland did not have the proper lights showing it would appear that her officers were taking undue advantage of the liberties that have been allowed the vessel by the U.S. Government authorities. It will be remembered that when the Deutschland arrived at New London at the end of her second voyage to this country she went directly to her pier without the customary inspection by the Health Officer of the port, who performed that duty the following morning. This is absolutely forbidden by the U.S. quarantine regulations, as all American travelers on steamers from foreign ports know. Running without the proper lights within the three mile limit is one of the gravest offenses against the rules of the road known to sailors.

It is strange how much more a man learns as to the conduct of war by conducting a prosperous business in Wall street than it is possible for military and naval experts to learn by devoting a life time to the study of their specialties. This is illustrated by the statements made in a lecture by that estimable gentleman, Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker. Mr. Clews said he believed that by increasing without limit our supplies of guns, airplanes, submarines and other war machinery we would go far toward keeping the country from being drawn into war now or hereafter. "The dreadnought launched a while ago is reported to have cost \$16,000,000," said he. "This kind of vessel, formidable as it appears, would be sent to the bottom in an instant if struck by a torpedo, as has been repeatedly demonstrated. The expenditure for the three or four dreadnoughts now under construction would build enough war weapons such as I have mentioned to fortify and render impregnable all the weak spots on our coasts." Mr. Clews reaches his conclusions by ignoring the factors which lead those who have made a professional study of the subject to a different result. May we be pardoned if we ask the astute Mr. Clews to give us the names of the dreadnoughts sunk by torpedoes during the present strenuous war? In the record we have kept very carefully, and which we have supposed to be complete, we do not find entered the name of a single dreadnought sunk by torpedoes. One German dreadnought was sunk by gun fire in battle, and an Italian dreadnought by internal explosion.

In the course of a speech made at a dinner given in honor of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, in New York city on Nov. 18, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., praised the attitude of Canada in the present war and drew a moral for the people of the United States from the Dominion's national spirit. "Without discussing the causes of the war," said General Wood, according to the New York Sun, "we can admire the splendid spirit and conduct of Canada and her people, and take unto ourselves—we are not entirely dead—a lesson from her free and splendid performance of duty. While suffering and bleeding in this war Canada appreciates the meaning of the words of Ruskin, a lover of peace, who said that while war is very dreadful the conclusion is unavoidable that all great works and deeds have their origin among fighting peoples. When nations decline to declare their position, refuse to take any stand on great questions, refuse to say whether these questions are moral or immoral, then the period of decadence begins, the period of money getting, and it is the beginning of the period of death." Turning to the Premier, General Wood added: "I believe that out of the war is bound to come a far more vigorous, far more virile, far more moral people."

Of the total British tonnage of steam merchant shipping of 1,000 tons and over at the beginning of the war the net loss to Sept. 30, 1916, was slightly over 2½ per cent., Thomas J. McNamara, Financial Secretary of the British Admiralty, told a questioner on Nov. 15 in the British House of Commons. This, he said, included losses from all causes, whether war or marine risks.

The War Department has sent the following communication to the Adjutants General of the several states (except South Carolina), the District of Columbia Militia and the Governor of South Carolina, relating to the Regular Army Reserve: "It is requested that the following be brought to the attention of all National Guard officers not in Federal service: Regulations for the Regular Army Reserve require that each member of that Reserve, not in active service, present himself to any one of the certain government officers for identification about Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. If a member of the Reserve presents himself to an officer of the National Guard and requests him to sign the statement of identification as to his physical condition, the National Guard officer will, if the applicant be the person designated in the certificate, identify him, and if he seems to be in good physical condition will so state. This certificate does not require actual physical examination of the applicant. If at any time in the future the Regular Army Reserve should be mobilized officers and enlisted men of the National Guard will notify any members of the Regular Army Reserve whom they may meet that mobilization has been directed."

"After a period in which there was more or less laxity about the requirement of the saluting of officers by enlisted men," says the Despatch of Douglas, Ariz., of Nov. 15, "the order has gone forth to the members of the provost guard to be on the alert for such infractions of discipline. The result has been that approximately seventy-five men have fallen into the clutches of the guardsmen during the last few days. The failure of men to salute in many instances was explained by an Infantry private, who said that the recent change in the regulation dress of enlisted men in the Cavalry and Artillery branches of the Service, including their adoption of leather leggings, has been confusing. The leather leggings used to be a distinctive mark of the officer. "When the cavalymen and artillerymen first began wearing leather leggings I went down the street saluting until my hands got tired. Now, as a result of those mistakes, I am careful to see that whoever is passing is an officer before I salute him. Probably some of the men who were arrested were in the same predicament. The hat cord and insignia of rank at the collar or on the shoulders are the only things we have to go by now."

Three hundred men and women attended the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York city on Nov. 18. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., in responding to the toast of "The United States Navy," said that the time was coming when all citizens will have to undergo compulsory military training, and when that time does arrive the Navy will still be manned by volunteers. Taking the proportion into consideration there were more native-born on a battleship to-day than there were in any city, town or village in the country. After reviewing the appropriations for the Navy the Admiral said: "It is manifest that in the future even greater construction, huge ships and prodigious guns are to be called for to protect our shores." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., gave a brief address on the military situation and the need of changing the system of recruiting and drilling the citizen army. The National Guard system and the volunteer system are all wrong, he said.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, has received a letter from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, dated at Sagamore Hill, Nov. 15, saying: "I most cordially and emphatically approve your efforts, as president of the Association for National Service, to secure the passage of a law making it obligatory upon every male American citizen between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to serve six months or a year—as the case may demand—in the field with the colors. I believe no one should be allowed to vote who has not thus served—poltroons and professional pacifists are out of place in a free republic. There should be education towards military training along the lines followed in Australia, Argentina, Switzerland and Japan. No man is fit to be a freeman unless he has fitted himself to fight efficiently for his freedom."

The U.S. Army and Navy and the general cause of national preparedness evidently have a stout friend in Josiah Oliver Wolcott, the new Senator from the state of Delaware, who will succeed Henry A. du Pont. Mr. Wolcott says that he will "follow Mr. Wilson enthusiastically" if he "continues to conduct the affairs of the Government as he has during the last four years." He is an anti-suffragist. He believes in a great Navy and in compulsory military training. He is for "hands off" in Mexico. He is thirty-nine years old and is a farmer's son, who "worked his way" during his last two years at the Connecticut Wesleyan University. He is Attorney General of Delaware.

Although military training is not compulsory at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., a sufficient number of undergraduates have elected to take the course to warrant the War Department's sending an officer of the U.S. Army there as instructor in military science. The course will take two years, three hours a week each year, and each year's work will count towards the attainment of a degree the same as any other elective course. The work of the first year will include care of the rifle, infantry drill and rifle practice. The work of the second year will be of a more advanced nature, looking toward preparation for the work of an officer. All uniforms, arms and equipment will be furnished by the Government.

Army officers in Washington, D.C., offered an original explanation to the New York World correspondent on Nov. 18 of the reported action by Germany of ordering the deportation of 300,000 Belgians. Should this be done, it was pointed out, it may indicate a possible early withdrawal of the German army from Belgian soil, all men of military age first being taken out, that they may not be employed by the Allies against the Central Powers after the withdrawal.

"Now that they have master hospital sergeants, Medical Department, and quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, in the Quartermaster Corps, it is strange they do not have master ordnance sergeants in the Ordnance Corps," writes a correspondent in the Ordnance Corps.

MEDICAL UNITS OF THE RED CROSS.

An officer of the Army writes: "It is understood that the American Red Cross has organized, or is to organize, a number of complete sanitary units, such as ambulance companies or field hospitals, including both personnel and matériel. These sanitary units, as I understand, are to be taken complete into the government service whenever the President deems this advisable in the event of war or threat of war. What I particularly desire to learn is the status of a medical man who is attached to one of these units, either as an officer or enlisted man; that is to say, if a civilian should join one of these units has he thereby rendered himself liable to compulsory service in case of war? If the unit is mustered into the Federal Service, does this automatically take in all the personnel and render them a part of the Military Establishment, or would the individual be mustered in as such and have an opportunity to withdraw for stated cause? Any information you can give on this point would be very much appreciated. I have received a number of inquiries from medical men on these matters."

Through the courtesy of Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., director general of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, we receive a reply to this inquiry. Colonel Kean writes:

"The base hospitals are the units of the greatest interest at the present time and those which the Red Cross has been particularly requested by the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy to organize."

"Under the present arrangement a medical man enrolling in one of these units organized for the Army agrees to pass into the medical service of the Army in case of war as a member of the staff of the unit, under the general provisions of Circular No. 8, S.G.O., 1912. The nurses of these units are enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service (which has more than 7,000 enrolled members); and when such a base hospital is called into the Service by the President of the United States, under the Act of April 24, 1912, they pass into the Army Nurse Corps under Paragraph 102, Manual for the Medical Department, 1916."

"The male administrative personnel is enrolled by the Red Cross under an agreement to enlist in the Medical Department of the Army when the unit is called into service, under grades appropriate to the duties which they are to perform. A call by the President does not automatically take in this part of the base hospital personnel, because they have to be enlisted; but we are in hopes that an arrangement can be made by which men of the Enlisted Reserve may be assigned to these base hospitals, so that they would automatically go out with these units in time of war."

"The twenty-three medical men and the two dentists, under the plan agreed upon between the Surgeon General's Office and the American Red Cross, are recommended for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical and Dental Sections, respectively; and for the naval units, in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy."

"The medical equipment of these units is furnished by the local chapters of the American Red Cross in the cities where chapters are organized. These chapters are asked to raise \$25,000 for the purchase of this equipment, and, in addition, through the women's surgical dressings committees, to supply for each base hospital about \$8,000 worth of bed linen, hospital garments and surgical dressings of approved patterns."

The muster-in roll blank of the American Red Cross shows the agreement made by all the personnel of an enrolled unit. Enrollment is "for service in war if required by orders from the War Department for the term of two years unless sooner discharged," and the following is the enrollment pledge:

"I do hereby agree to enroll myself as a member of the organization stated above in the capacity set opposite my name for the period of two years from the date of enrollment and to enter the service of the United States in the manner required for the fulfillment of my duties as a member of the said organization, in case it is called into the military service of the United States by proper authority for war, and to go with said organization where it may be ordered for duty."

An article on "The New Role of the American Red Cross" by Colonel Kean, which appeared in the Military Surgeon, has been reprinted by the Red Cross as a leaflet.

BASE HOSPITAL UNIT MOBILIZED.

The National Committee on Red Cross Medical Service, at its meeting in Detroit last June, passed a resolution requesting the American Red Cross to mobilize one of its base hospital units in Philadelphia on Oct. 28.

"This mobilization of Base Hospital No. 4 in Philadelphia," Colonel Kean writes, "was in my opinion a momentous event, which, as Mr. Robert Bacon said in an address, 'marked a new era in the relations between the Red Cross and the Medical Service.' The newspapers were, however, so agog over the Presidential election that they entirely failed to grasp the significance and importance of it. The Red Cross has organized, or in process of organization, twenty-five of these base hospitals for the Army and three for the Navy. The money has been subscribed for the purchase of the equipment of fourteen for the Army and one for the Navy."

The purpose of the mobilization at Philadelphia of Base Hospital No. 4 (Cleveland Unit), which is described in a Red Cross report dated Oct. 31, was primarily to demonstrate that the organization existing on paper was a practical and serviceable one; secondly, to ascertain what difficulties would stand in the way of such a mobilization, in order that they might be met and removed; and, thirdly, for the instruction in medical preparedness of the great body of surgeons who would be in Philadelphia at that time in attendance upon the Clinical Congress of Surgeons and the American College of Surgeons.

Base Hospital No. 4, of which Dr. George W. Crile is director, was selected by the director general to be called out for mobilization. It was asked to furnish a staff of sixteen medical officers, including specialists; twenty-five nurses and twenty-five administrative personnel. The equipment was brought from the Red Cross depot at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was complete in all respects, so that every necessity of the wounded man could be promptly and efficiently met. The housing was tentage furnished by the U.S. Government from its Philadelphia depot, and the camp was erected by a detachment of the U.S. Medical Department sent over from Washington under the command of Major Harold W. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Base hospitals, being semi-permanent organizations, when once established are usually housed in either permanent or temporary buildings, and only under special circumstances in tents. This camp illustrated in an instructive manner how the emergency of a pressing need which does not afford time for the construction of

buildings could be met by a tent mobilization. The great size of the hospital may be appreciated when it is stated that the tentage, in as compact arrangement as the convenience of administration permitted, covered an area 1,000 feet long and 500 feet broad, being about twelve acres in extent.

"The location of the camp on the Belmont Plateau in Fairmount Park was an ideal one in all respects," says the report. "While housing in tents is not an ideal condition for so large and sedentary an organization as a base hospital, it will serve the purpose until better accommodations can be provided. Good surgery is not a matter of architecture, and it was clear to the distinguished members of the profession who visited Base Hospital No. 4 that it was then ready to receive and care for patients. Doubtless many deficiencies of detail existed, but none of them was serious and all could have been quickly remedied while the hospital was in operation. A most excellent and carefully worked out plan of base hospital construction in portable houses was on exhibition at the camp. It was illustrated by beautiful models, which will be taken to Washington for further study and for exhibition by the Red Cross. This portable house construction was devised by Dr. George E. Brewer, director of Base Hospital No. 2 (Presbyterian Hospital, New York), and his assistant, Dr. Sidney R. Burnap, adjutant of that unit."

"The mobilization of this hospital marks an epoch in Red Cross development as concerns its obligations to assist the medical service of the armed forces in time of war. It is the first practical and concrete demonstration of the ability of the Red Cross to do so. It takes the scheme of Red Cross military units as a part of the medical service out of the domain of theory into that of accomplished facts."

The very important place of the base hospital in the official scheme of the Medical Department of our own Army for the rescue of the wounded and the necessity for its organization in advance of the occurrence of war were explained by the director general of military relief at a Red Cross meeting held under the auspices of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons in the afternoon of Oct. 28. Colonel Kean said:

"The Geneva Convention of 1864 made no mention of the voluntary aid societies, although the International Conference of Geneva of the preceding year had fully recognized groups of volunteer nurses who should succor the wounded on the battlefield, acting independently of the medical departments of the belligerents. Independent groups of workers, however, although not recognized by the Convention of 1864, displayed much activity in the wars of the ensuing decade, and brought voluntary aid into such discredit that this form of Red Cross activity has long ago disappeared in European countries. It is replaced by Red Cross organizations, which are strictly subordinated to the military authority and exercise a definite and important function in the operations of the medical service. In our own country, however, the old tradition still lingered, and in the Spanish War the Red Cross activities were without definite relation to the scheme of medical service and entirely irresponsible to medical control. No advance in method can be noted over the voluntary aid activities of the Civil War. The reason for this lack of progress is not hard to understand when we remember that our people always assume that each of their wars is the last, and so regard it as useless to take any lessons from experience in military matters."

STATUS OF AMERICAN RED CROSS.

"The Proclamation of the President of the United States of Aug. 22, 1911, made a great step forward towards the modern conception of a Red Cross which should have a definite place in the medical establishment of the military service. It provided that the personnel rendering aid to the land and naval forces would constitute a part of the sanitary service thereof; that they would be subject to the military laws and regulations, and should not render service in the zone of the front except in cases of great emergency. This was followed about a year ago by a reorganization of the central office of the American Red Cross so as to divide all of its external activities into two departments—that of civilian relief, which should occupy itself with the humanitarian activities which had heretofore largely monopolized its attention; and that of military relief, which should undertake to organize the units and train the personnel which the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy should desire to call to their assistance in time of war."

"The military service for the rescue of the wounded of armies in the field is divided into three zones, called, respectively, the zone of the front, that of the base, and that of the home country. The medical service of the zone of the front is one of first aid, temporary shelter and transportation of the wounded to the rear. It is manned by the trained sanitary soldiers of the Army, and requires for its service nearly the entire personnel of the peace establishment. The Red Cross units and personnel are not admitted to this zone."

"The medical service of the second zone, the military base, consists of sick transport trains and base hospitals, and is largely manned by a personnel from civil life, recruited either by the Red Cross or the Medical Department of the Army. Its base hospitals are the first true hospitals encountered by the wounded man in his journey to the rear. There for the first time he finds a good bed with a mattress instead of a cot; trained nurses instead of sanitary soldiers, and the highly trained and specialized practitioners from civil life. Here he finds quiet and rest, and the conditions suitable for recovery."

"The third zone, that of the home country, receives the overflow and the convalescents from the base hospitals near the theater of war. In it the civil hospitals of the country are called into use, in addition to such general hospitals as the Medical Department may establish. Its medical staff, with the exception of a few trained administrative officers, is composed of physicians and nurses drawn from civil life."

"Of this structure the base hospital is the central span, and the most important contribution which the Red Cross can make for the safety and comfort of the wounded. It is immediately and urgently needed as soon as war is declared; yet because of its numerous personnel and massive and costly equipment it has never heretofore been provided in time of peace. Yet so large and complex an organization cannot be improvised. Its varied and specialized personnel when brought together require time and training to fall into orderly adjustment and efficient operation, and a chance aggregation of doctors and nurses can no more claim at first to be an efficient hospital than a thousand armed men collected from the streets can be regarded as an effective regiment. Likewise, its elaborate equipment cannot be purchased in a day, or a week, nor yet in a month, especially in time of war."

"The conception which we owe originally to Dr. Crile of a unit which is organized entirely within an existing hospital gives us, however, an organization capable of team work from the start and greatly shortens the time

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of training. The base hospital which we inspected this morning was not complete and perfect in every detail, but it could, I am sure, have begun at once to receive patients and to take good care of them.

"The Field Service Regulations require that every division of troops shall have at least one base hospital of 500 beds, and yet at the beginning of the present year no base hospital was organized, or in process of organization, for any division of the Army. The Army has now five base hospitals on the border, but they must be disbanded and their personnel sent to other duties as soon as the present emergency is past.

"The immense assistance that the Red Cross can give to the Medical Department of either Service by placing at its disposal such beneficent units immediately on the outbreak of war must be evident to everyone."

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS COMMISSIONS.

Following is a list of officers commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps up to Nov. 17. Additional commissions in the corps will be issued from week to week until the list is completed. In the next few weeks it is expected that a large number will be added to the list.

Allen, Percival E., Major, Q.M.; Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Angus, Robert M., Major, Q.M.; Fort Meade, S.D.

Allen, Alfred R., Major, Inf.; 2013 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Archer, Clarence M., 2d Lieut., Inf.; Columbus, N.M.

Armstrong, George L., Major, Inf.; 122 South Joseph St., Rapid City, S.D.

Balch, Oliver H., Major, Q.M.; Q.M. Sergt., Fort Hancock, N.J.

Barry, Henry B., Capt., Q.M.; Sergt. 1st Cl., Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va.

Bauer, Fred G., Major, J.A.G.; 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Boman, Spencer E., Major, Inf.; 521 Harvard St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Boyd, Robert St. B., 2d Lieut., Cav.; c/o Mason Regulator Co., Dorchester, Mass.

Boynton, Fred L., Col., Inf.; attorney-at-law, Kingfisher, Okla.

Burkard, Oscar, Major, Inf.; Sergt. 1st Cl. Med. Dept.

Burleigh, Theodore E., Capt., Inf.; 11 Oak Terrace, Malden, Mass.

Bush, George P., Lieut., Signal; Signal Field Co., Sig. Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Buxton, C. Edward, Major, Inf.; c/o Providence Journal Co., Providence, R.I.

Capron, Grant A., Capt., Cav.; Box 189, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carlier, Richard W., 2d Lieut., Cav.; 2066 Sixteenth Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Christen, Robert E., 2d Lieut., Cav.; Columbia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

Clarke, George S., 2d Lieut., Inf.; 1359 Girard St., Washington, D.C.

Clayton, Lawrence L., Lieut., Coast Art.; 1422 Washington St., Canton, Mass.

Collins, E. R., Lieut., Coast Art.; Engineer Coast Art.

Cooke, Carleton S., Capt., Inf.; 2 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Cornish, George R., 2d Lieut., Inf.; 1319 Harvard St., Washington, D.C.

Crank, Paul, Capt., Coast Art.; Engineer Coast Art. Corps.

Davis, Chester A., Capt., Inf.; Mess Sergt., 10th Recruit Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Davis, Ezra, Capt., Q.M.; c/o D.C.M., Washington, D.C.

De Rubio, H. A., Major, Cav.; 22 Williams St., New York city.

Ditto, John A., Capt., Inf.; Sergt. Major, C.A.C., Fort Monroe.

Doane, George, Lieut., Inf.; Master Gun., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Easterbrooke, Charles A., Capt., Inf.; Fort Monroe, Va.

Ellis, Paul M., Capt., Cav.; General Felivery, Manila, P.I.

Ellis, William, Capt., Inf.; Yuma, Ariz.

Ellett, Edwin H., Capt., Engineer; Butte, Mont.

Emery, Lewis J., Capt., Q.M.; Cristobal, C.Z.

Floyd, Arthur, Lieut., Inf.; Fort Washington, Md.

Frederick, Ray W., Capt., Inf.; Fort Williams, Me.

Fry, Hiram, 2d Lieut., Inf.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gautenbein, Calvin T., Col., Inf.; Circuit Court, Portland, Ore.

Garcia, Enrique, Capt., Q.M.; Q.M. Sergt., Q.M.C.

Gibbons, W. A., Lieut., Coast Art.; 1790 B'way, New York city.

Gibson, G. Edward, Lieut., Col., Inf.; State Department of Engineers and Surveying of New York.

Ginn, Melvin R., Capt., Q.M.; Q.M. Sergt., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Gips, Walter F., 2d Lieut., Cav.; 84 Gold St., New York.

Greenfield, Jacob, Lieut., Signal; 417-A Frederick St., San Francisco, Cal.

Goodwin, Wilder, Capt., Cav.; 2 Wall St., New York city.

Greeves, J. Gardner, Major, A.G.; Civilian Clerk, Southern Department.

Griffin, T. J., Lieut., Inf.; Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Hans, George O., Capt., Field Art.; Hornbrook Farm, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Hensley, B. H., Lieut., Inf.; Sergt., C.A.C., 3d Co.

Hodapp, Paul A., Capt., Q.M.; Q.M. Hdqrs., Punitive Expedition, Mexico.

Huber, Roman, Capt., Inf.; Co. A, 1st Regt. Engrs.

Hull, F. Irving, Lieut., Col.; Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Hickman, Edward D., ———; Q.M. Clerk, Q.M. Corps.

Hussey, R. G., Capt., Inf.; Master Electrician, Fort Kamehameha.

Jacques, Charles E., Major, Q.M.; 16 Canal St., Chicago.

Kenry, T. M., Capt., Q.M.; San Francisco, Cal.

Leslie, James E., Capt., Inf.; 2d Co., Fort Terry.

Livington, Max, Jr., 2d Lieut., Cav.; Exton, Pa.

Lorenz, Thomas E., Capt., Q.M.; Quarry Hill, Canal Zone.

Macrorie, Rutherford, Major, Inf.; 2112 Farnum St., Davenport, Iowa.

Maher, Edward J., Lieut., Col., Inf.; Fort Terry, N.Y.

Massie, Lewis B., Capt., Q.M.; Front Royal, Va.

Maul, T. R., Capt., Q.M.; Box 175, Morristown, N.J.

McCafferty, Gratton H., Lieut.; Evening Telegram, New York.

McCalla, Lee A., Major, Cav.; 1160 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MacChesney, Nathan W., Major, J.A.G.; 30 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McClervy, Adelbert D., Lieut., Inf.; 2838 Lyon Bldg., Seattle.

McGrath, Thomas J., Major, Q.M.; Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

Mead, Edwin C., Lieut., Inf.; Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Mehard, Churchill B., Major, Inf.; 1014 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miller, G. L., Capt., Field Art.; Culver Military Academy, Ind.

Montgomery, Phelps, Major, Cav.; New Haven, Conn.

Muldoon, William G., Capt., Inf.; Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Odum, Haynes, Capt., Inf.; Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Riter, William F., Capt., Q.M.; Q.M. Sergt.

Resenfield, Charles D., Lieut., Cav.; Rock Island, Ill.

Ryan, Frank T., Lieut., Field Art.; 2835 Adeline St., Oakland.

Landers, Lewis, Major, Field Art.; 101 W. 75th St., New York.

Schenck, A. T., Capt., Coast Art.; c/o American Can Co., Portland.

Legarre, Rafael A., Capt., Inf.; Fort Banks, Mass.

Skeffington, John J., Lieut., Cav.; 1870 Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Startzman, O. F., Col., Inf.; 1371 E. 28th St., Oakland, Cal.

Stebbins, G. B., Capt., Inf.; 32 Walter St., Roslindale, Mass.

Sterling, John A., Major, Q.M.; Camp John Hay, P.I.

Stockton, Richard, Jr., Major, Inf.; Bordentown, N.J.

Stuitis, R. B., Major, Q.M.; Dade City, Fla.

Sullivan, C. F., Lieut., Cav.; 2554 Bunker Hill, Mass.

Sullivan, F. J., 2d Lieut., Inf.; 74 Dover St., Brockton, Mass.

Terrance, Earl R., Capt., Inf.; Ely, Nev.

Trumbull, Wallace W., Major, Q.M.; Clerk, Q.M.C.

Waldo, Rhinclander, Major, Inf.; Garrison, N.Y.

Walker, Harris H., Major, Inf.; 342 North Fulton St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Wallace, George S., Major, J.A.G.; Huntington, W. Va.

Warden, Herbert W., Jr., 2d Lieut., Field Art.; 1920 Pine St., Philadelphia.

Weeks, John A., 2d Lieut., Inf.; 1370 Harvard St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Williams, L. Kemper, 2d Lieut., Cav.; Patterson, La.

Wood, Eric Fischer, Major, Inf.; Yale Club, New York city.

Woodford, W. H. J., 2d Lieut., Cav.; 317 W. 10th St., N.Y.C.

Wilson, L. F., Major, Q.M.; 866 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Zautner, G. H., Capt., Q.M., Q.M. Sergt., Q.M.C.; El Paso, Tex.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Hearings have begun on the Naval Appropriation bill, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, which has been drafted to continue the program laid down by Congress in the first session and incorporated in the Act adopted Aug. 29, 1916. Of the ten battle-ships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines and fifty-eight coast submarines authorized as a part of the three-year program, the Act of Aug. 29 provided for immediate construction of four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers and twelve submarines; also a number of auxiliary vessels. In the bill now before the Naval Committee the following is presented as the Navy Department's new construction program for the next fiscal year:

Increase of Navy, construction and machinery: Account of hulls and outfits and machinery of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one submarine tender, and one destroyer tender, of the shipbuilding program authorized in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 29, 1916, for which no appropriations were therein provided (amount required for first year's work, to be available until expended), \$51,000,000.

Increase of Navy, torpedo-boats: Account of hulls and outfits of four fleet submarines and fourteen coast submarines, which, among others, were authorized in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 29, 1916, but for which no appropriations were therein provided (amount required for first year's work, to be available until expended), \$15,800,000.

Increase of Navy, armor and armament: Toward armor and armament for vessels authorized in Naval Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 29, 1916, on account of which appropriations to begin construction are recommended for fiscal year 1918, \$21,650,000.

Increase of Navy, ammunition: Account of ammunition for vessels authorized in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 29, 1916, on account of which appropriations to begin construction are recommended for the fiscal year 1918, \$5,412,200.

Total, increase of the Navy, proposed building program for 1918, \$96,962,200.

Total, increase of the Navy, \$215,908,355.

Total, Naval Establishment, inclusive of public works, \$379,151,701.

The appropriations carried in the bill now before the committee, under the head of "Increase of the Navy" are given below. We publish in brackets the amounts voted in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the same objects.

Construction and machinery: Account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore [and herein] authorized, to be available until expended, [\$59,000,194] \$73,639,902.

Increase of Navy, torpedo-boats: Account of submarine torpedo-boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, [\$5,282,593] \$16,816,110.

Increase of Navy, armor and armament: Toward armor and armament for vessels heretofore [and herein] authorized, to be available until expended, [\$47,110,000] \$25,000,000.

Increase of Navy, ammunition: Toward ammunition for vessels [herein] heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, [\$19,485,500] \$3,490,143.

Total increase of Navy heretofore [and herein] authorized, [\$139,345,287] \$118,946,155.

Very little new legislation is introduced into the bill as drafted. Throughout the measure totals of appropriations are raised to care for the increases in personnel authorized in the Act of Aug. 25, 1916, and also new items are introduced to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry into effect the large number of new naval features authorized by the act mentioned, and provide pay for the Naval Militia and reserves.

The Act of 1916 appropriated \$3,500,000 for aviation. The new bill asks \$5,133,000 for the same object. The Naval Gun Factory at Washington received \$150,000 in August last. Now \$2,420,736 is proposed, for machinery, equipment and betterment of the plant.

New batteries for ships call for \$663,000 in the new bill as against \$100,000 in the old one.

For ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, \$1,500,000 is a new item.

Large appropriations for navy yards are made, the largest being those for New York, \$1,219,000; Philadelphia, \$1,245,000; Norfolk, \$2,400,000, and Puget Sound, \$782,000. For depots for coal and other fuel \$1,000,000 is asked as against \$500,000 before.

The total asked for public works is \$13,081,050, as against \$8,350,875 in the preceding bill.

The pay of the Navy is put down at \$51,023,776, and a provision is made that "hereafter advances of pay not to exceed three months' pay in any one case may be made to officers ordered to and from sea duty and to and from shore duty beyond seas." Another, that "hereafter officers of the Navy on shore duty occupying quarters other than public, in accordance with orders or regulations approved by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be allowed commutation of quarters, heat and light at rate of \$15 per month for each room to which their rank entitles them."

Under the Recruiting heading, appropriation is made for passenger-carrying motor vehicles. The estimate is \$26,500 for "one automobile at each of the fifty-three recruiting stations for the purpose of going out into the country to disseminate information and obtain recruits."

Provisions of existing law are extended to authorize the designation of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps as mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks with expeditionary forces on shore.

Hereafter none of the pay and allowances authorized for enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers in the office of the Major General Commandant and the several staff officers shall be forfeited when granted furlough for not exceeding thirty days in each calendar year.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, told the members of the Society of Colonial Wars, at their twenty-third annual dinner in New York city on Nov. 21, that the American Navy is so popular that there is no difficulty in getting recruits and it might be said there was a waiting list. The popularity of the Navy he attributed to the extensive publicity it has received from newspapers and periodicals. Congress, he said, expressed the feeling of the nation in making appropriations for an unprecedented building program. "The popularity of the Service," he continued, "has not diminished, and is such that, in spite of the industrial situation which offers opportunities to artisans of every character, we are able

to get our authorized number at all times. We have never had a press gang, and we never will. Our ships have shown in their trials that, so far as we are able to determine in these times, they have no superiors in ships of their class in any navy." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., said the promoters of world peace were dreaming of something that would not come to pass in this age. He pointed out that the principles of the League to Enforce Peace are similar to those laid down in a proclamation by William Penn some 300 years ago. "The world has not seen its last great war," he said, "nor shall our children see it, or our children's children."

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, U.S. NAVY.

The Navy Department has made public the standing of the vessels of the U.S. Navy in small arms practice for 1916, together with the figure of merit attained by each.

In the battleship and armored cruiser class the cruiser Brooklyn, Comdr. George C. Day, the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, made the highest figure of merit. The honors in the cruiser and gunboat class were won by the gunboat Samar, Lieut. Samuel W. King, of the Asiatic Fleet. In the torpedo class the torpedo-boat destroyer Warrington, Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch, of the Atlantic Fleet, won first place in the figure of merit.

The following is the figure of merit of each vessel, arranged in order of standing:

Battleship and Armored Cruiser Class.

Figure of merit.	Figure of merit.
1. Brooklyn 2.863	9. Rhode Island..... 1.555
2. Florida 2.241	10. New York 1.815
3. Texas 2.140	11. Delaware 1.295
4. Michigan 1.868	12. New Jersey 1.003
5. Kansas 1.760	13. West Virginia..... 0.857
6. South Carolina..... 1.632	14. Arkansas 0.440
7. Wyoming 1.608	15. Virginia 0.041
8. Utah 1.585	... Monterey

Cruiser and Gunboat Class.

Figure of merit.	Figure of merit.
1. Samar 6.903	15. Castine 1.349
2. Helena 6.738	16. Vestal 1.113
3. Raleigh 3.706	17. Lebanon 0.902
4. Dolphin 3.506	18. Chester 0.723
5. Petrel 3.338	19. New Orleans..... 0.622
6. Dubuque 2.653	20. Patuxent 0.562
7. Cincinnati 2.473	21. Prairie 0.545
8. Sonoma 1.942	22. Ontario 0.538
9. San Francisco..... 1.930	23. Melville 0.440
10. Palos 1.925	24. Birmingham 0.347
11. Jupiter 1.776	25. Milwaukee 0.277
12. Baltimore 1.730	26. St. Louis 0.175
13. Culgoa 1.570	27. Wilmington 0.057
14. Villalobos 1.446	

Torpedo Class.

Figure of merit.	Figure of merit.
1. Warrington 1.782	13. Bainbridge 0.986
2. Parker 1.573	14. Cushing 0.943
3. Balch 1.573	15. Jenkins 0.923
4. Drayton 1.480	16. Cummings 0.910
5. Cassin 1.349	17. O'Brien 0.894
6. Hull 1.250	18. Dale 0.853
7. Chauncey 1.236	19. Winslow 0.764
8. McDougal 1.123	20. Aylin 0.764
9. Fanning 1.051	21. Preston 0.692
10. Nicholson 1.059	... Second Submarine
11. Erickson 1.000	Division Pacific
12. Wadsworth 0.988	Fleet

Trophy Winners.

Asiatic Fleet, Gunboat Samar.
Pacific Fleet, Cruiser Raleigh.
Atlantic Fleet, Gunboat Dolphin.

ORDNANCE WORK, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

The Ordnance Board have found satisfactory the Barlow aerial grenades, the Frankford Arsenal bombs, and the Picatinny Arsenal flashless powder for the 3-inch field gun. At Rock Island Arsenal a pack outfit for the Lewis machine gun is ordered; a heavy 60-inch wheel with caterpillar shoes is being designed for the 7.6-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1915; also an anti-aircraft attachment to permit the use on a balloon of the 3-inch gun carriage, model of 1902. A design of automobile battery wagon for light artillery is under way, and an automobile battery wagon for heavy artillery is nearing completion. Specifications are being prepared so that ordnance material may be purchased quickly in case of emergency. Plans are being made to put springs on all 3-inch caissons, model of 1902. Drawings are nearing completion for the new model Infantry fencing equipment. The 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limber has a spare connecting pole added, to be used for motor traction. There have been manufactured 170 aparejos twenty-two inches wide instead of twenty-four inches for the Panama Canal Zone; 3,000 breast collars to replace steel horse collars in light artillery regiments where small horses are used; twelve canvas and twelve leather rolls for the spare parts in a 3-inch gun carriage, and one pack outfit complete for machine gun troop of seventeen mules for the automatic machine gun, model of 1915. Canteens and cups, model of 1910, are now given the sand blast finish instead of being polished, in order to reduce the reflection.

The following new work has been undertaken at Watertown Arsenal: Manufacture of seventy-seven lanyard cams for disappearing carriages; cathetometer for measuring extension of heated wire; manufacture of chest rails and clamps for 3-inch gun limbers, model of 1902; track rails for 7.6-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1915; 224 steel castings for U.S.S. Kearsarge; steel castings for the Boston Navy Yard; thirty-four steel castings for cradle, for Frankford Arsenal; miscellaneous steel castings for Rock Island Arsenal; one 12-inch howitzer carriage, model "E"; rigging for shop test of counter-recoil system of 12-inch barbette carriage, model of 1917; manufacture of one 16-inch howitzer railway mount, model "E"; increasing of capacity of this arsenal for manufacture of gun carriages by the construction of an erecting shop, including cranes, light, heat, plumbing, etc., also procurement and installation in this building of necessary machinery, etc.

The Watervliet Arsenal have manufactured 11,400 long-pointed caps for projectiles; 262 3-inch field guns; 50 4-inch Navy guns; one 16-inch rifle; 71 3-inch (15-pounder) guns for aircraft; four 1.457-inch sub-caliber guns for 14-inch guns; 29 armament chests for 12-inch barbette carriage; one 3.6-inch howitzer, model E1.

The Midvale Steel Company has undertaken seventy-two sets of forgings for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1917 (anti-aircraft), under Watervliet Arsenal purchase order 19,504; preparation of drawings for experi-

mental push button system for 12-inch barbette carriage and electric equipment for the same; drawings to show modifications of lighting circuits on mortar carriage.

OIL CONTROL ESSENTIAL TO NAVY.

The life of the United States Navy is at stake in the fight to retain Government control of the California petroleum reserves, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the Navy, asserted in a paper read in Chicago on Nov. 16 before the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress. "It may be set down as a definite conclusion," the paper asserts, "that the Navy cannot revert to coal burning vessels without enormous loss of efficiency, and, furthermore, that the Navy will not so revert."

Mr. Roosevelt's paper declared that oil fuel for the Navy meant increased speed and cruising radius, control of smoke for smoke screens, reduced fireroom forces of fifty-five per cent., refueling at sea with an increased efficiency of twenty-five per cent., ability to sustain maximum speed for long periods of time without clogging furnaces, flexibility in speed, and finally greater safety from submarines, as in modern American ships the fuel oil is disposed along the bottom to cushion the blow of exploding torpedoes. The 35-knot battle cruisers, scouts and destroyers authorized by Congress could not be built, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, if coal fuel were to be employed. "It is estimated," he said, "that the Navy should have on hand in time of peace storage tanks capable of holding a full two years supply for the fleet in war time. For our present needs we should have probably 2,000,000 barrels so stored. Ten years hence we ought to have 20,000,000 barrels. Oil men are much inclined to ridicule the idea that there can never be a shortage of oil for naval needs. They base this perhaps on lack of knowledge of what our future needs are to be. The Navy burns to-day in time of peace 842,000 barrels a year. The construction of ships already authorized by Congress will call for an annual consumption of 6,721,000 barrels in 1923."

If battleships are to be replaced as planned after twenty years service, the paper stated, the annual consumption would rise to 10,237,000 barrels in ten years. Mr. Roosevelt said the Navy was content that every justifiable claim against the reserved lands should be compensated, "but they must cease to remove oil from these lands." There was no question, he said, that a fair method of adjustment could be found.

The New York Sun's report of the reading of the paper goes on to say: "The paper is the Navy Department's opening attack in the renewal of the fight in Congress over the Phelan amendment to the general oil land bill designed to protect the claims of California operators. Navy officials have insisted that the policy of building oil burning ships could not be carried out if the amendment prevailed, and Secretary Daniels appealed directly to President Wilson when action seemed imminent in the last session of Congress."

REPORT ON NATIONAL MATCHES.

Praising the work of the men of the Coast Artillery of the Army and the U.S. Marine Corps on duty as markers and scorers during the recent shooting matches at Jacksonville, Fla., Major William C. Harlee, U.S. M.C., assistant executive officer of the matches, says in his report:

"There were only about 600 troops on duty during the matches (300 from the Coast Artillery Corps and 300 from the Marine Corps). These troops performed their duty efficiently. I wish to make special mention of the splendid manner in which the troops of the Coast Artillery Corps performed the duties assigned to them. One of the four companies of the Coast Artillery Corps was assigned to take charge of the general mess open to all competitors, two companies to the long range pits and one company to the mid-range pits. I did not hear a single unfavorable comment upon the mess hall. During a long experience upon rifle ranges, where large numbers of troops of several different services have been employed, I have never seen the service at the targets performed in a more satisfactory manner. Although practically every man of the Coast Artillery troops was constantly employed here, these troops met the demand for extraordinary exertions, such as operating targets continuously during noon meal hour and eating as they worked, not only in a willing spirit, but with an evident spirit of satisfaction at being called to perform service which required unusual exertion. Both officers and men, without, to my knowledge, a single exception, have earned the appreciation of those in charge of the matches as well as all the competitors.

"In addition to the regular duties upon the range, all the companies, both Coast Artillery and Marines, have given valuable assistance in taking care of the competitors by accepting boarders in the company mess at a nominal rate for board. This was especially convenient this year, as a large number of the competitors were paying their own expenses without any consideration for subsistence from the Government."

Major Harlee makes the following recommendations in his report:

"That hereafter the same system of messing as was adopted this year be used; that is, that one company undertake the general mess as a company fund undertaking and be allowed to charge seventy-five cents per day for board and that the other companies take boarders at a lower rate, and that the boarders be issued field mess gear after a cash deposit of the value, as was done this year.

"That hereafter there be no cash prizes in any of the National Matches and that a handsome trophy, as well as medals, be provided for the National Individual Match and National Pistol Match.

"That on the range, where the National Matches are held, shelter be provided back of the firing line for those waiting to fire.

"That teams from high schools, preparatory schools, private schools and all other schools of learning not heretofore included in the class 'universities and colleges, military schools and colleges' be included in that class.

"That Class A be hereafter increased to twenty teams, Class B to twenty teams, and that Class C be composed of twenty teams, and that the remainder of the teams be not classified, and that in Class A gold medals be awarded to the members of teams who actually complete the match; that, similarly, silver medals be awarded in Class B and bronze medals in Class C.

"That three separate items of appropriation be made for transportation of teams; one of \$75,000 for the National Guard, one of \$75,000 for civilian teams, and one of \$75,000 for teams representing schools or institu-

tions of learning, and that the governor of each state or territory or the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized to select one National Guard team, one civilian team and one other team from an institution of learning to avail themselves of this transportation, and that the matches be open to any other such teams that elect to attend the matches at their own expense for transportation.

"In the point of attendance, interest and enthusiasm," says Major Harlee, "this past match has eclipsed all previous National Matches. The entrance of civilian teams into this contest promises to awaken a lively interest in the use of the military arm among all citizens of our country."

GENERAL GOETHALS ON CANAL SLIDES.

In his annual report as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, which is dated Sept. 11, but just issued, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., devotes a large part of his report to the subject of "Slides." General Goethals replies at length to the statements that have been made by various civilians as to the likelihood of the continuance of these disturbances in their worst aspect, and closes this section of his report with these words: "As predicted at the time the great Culebra movements occurred, the slides will be overcome finally and for all time, notwithstanding the calamity howlers and in spite of the disastrous predictions of the 'know-it-alls.'"

General Goethals in his report on this subject says, in part: "For some unaccountable reason there seems to be a general belief that the entire length of the cut is affected. A report emanating recently from English sources states that the bottom of the canal through this section is found to be a bog, which is being constantly pushed up, and through which the dredges have difficulty in maintaining a channel; further, that it is acknowledged on the part of those in charge that the canal is a failure, and that American engineers are seeking information in England relative to the Nicaragua route. Such reports are false, and there is no foundation for them; yet they seem to have gained credence probably because a pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contemplates securing from the latter all rights for building a canal on its territory. It makes a good news item, however; makes converts to the belief that the entire 8.75 miles of the cut is unstable, liable to collapse or upheaval, completely closing the canal for all time, is useful in assisting shipping companies to take advantage of present conditions to charter ships at excessive rates instead of complying with their obligations, and permits an increase in insurance rates.

"Another misconception that exists relates to the character of the slides. They have not been, except in part at Cucaracha, a slipping down of portions of a bank in order to reach the slope at which the material will stand. Slides of this character have occurred, but they were small in extent and easily handled. Those of Culebra are breaks resulting from deformation or crushing of underlying strata which, under changed conditions, could not bear the weight of the superimposed mass, and caused a vertical settlement or drop of the overlying material, which subsequently moved into the prism. Final rest will be secured when all the material that is in motion has been removed. As is shown by experience with smaller breaks that have occurred from the same cause, when the end is reached the final surface will be concave, or bowl shaped.

"Probably the greatest injury done the canal was through Prof. Benjamin LeRoy Miller, Ph.D., who occupies the chair of geology at Lehigh University. On returning to New York from Costa Rica, he stayed here a couple of days awaiting a steamer. He was given every facility to examine the slides at Culebra, which were then at their worst, and he is reported to have said for publication on his arrival in the United States that he had made a thorough examination of the slides."

The report then quotes a newspaper report of Professor Miller's statement which declared, in brief, that all of Gold Hill and Zion Hill would have to be removed before the Culebra Cut would be safe from slides. General Goethals flatly denies that such is the case and explains in full detail the examinations made of the surrounding country and the efforts made to stop the slides. "It was suggested," he adds on this particular point, "that the slopes and the surface of the ground adjacent to the cut be covered with asphalt, tar, or some preparation which would exclude water from the ground. This was also proposed by a member of the committee from the National Academy of Sciences. That the committee did not include it among its recommendations seems conclusive that in its opinion it was not practicable, and no further comment seems necessary.

"The latest theory advanced concerning the causes of the slides," the report continues, "appears in an article published in the New York Sun on June 18, 1916, by the Hon. Thomas Kearns, ex-United States Senator from Utah, and republished as Senate Document No. 525, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session. He believes . . . 'that the trouble is all caused by subterranean gases formed in the earth which, when permitted to escape through certain channels or breaks in the earth, carry with them eruptive material, sometimes for a long distance, to the place of the least resistance.'

"The breaks, which produced fissures several hundred feet deep, liberated no gas. With a pressure sufficient to accomplish such destruction of the structural formation of the rocks, apparently the gases returned to their storage to attempt later a forced passage through the bottom. We unconsciously endeavored to assist their efforts by digging away 110 feet of the container, but even this did not induce the gases to come forth; thus far there has been no evidence of escape anywhere along the line of the canal, nor has there been any upheaving movement anywhere, except in the Culebra district, where the slides occur. So long as there is no movement in the banks we are able to reach bottom grade and keep it. Under the circumstances those on the work still adhere to their belief that subterranean gases have nothing whatever to do with the movements that have occurred.

"The methods proposed for securing a channel through the slides and to maintain it, adopted in October, 1915, were laid before the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, including the sluicing operations proposed on the west side, but no suggestions were made which modified the plan in any way. The various propositions made by a number of people seeking to help us in our troubles were carefully considered, as were also the theories advanced setting forth the probable causes. There were a number of letters, the writers proposing, for suitable monetary consideration, to cure the slides, but these were filed. None of the suggestions or theories tended in any way to change the plans adopted."

The report contains the usual formal reports on the

work of the various divisions of the work done in the Canal Zone and in the Washington office during the year.

AVIATION NOTES.

Twelve airplanes under the direction of the Aviation Section, S.C., U.S.A., flew in squadron formation from Mineola and Governors Island, N.Y., on Nov. 18 to Princeton, N.J., where the aviators witnessed the Yale-Princeton football game. On the following day eleven of the airplanes returned to Hempstead, one of the machines having to descend just outside of Princeton owing to engine trouble. Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, S.C., U.S.A., who is in charge of the aviation field at Mineola, sent the ten airplanes from that place on their flight, the first one off being driven by Lieut. Walter G. Kilber, S.C., U.S.A. Other Regular Army men taking part in the flight were Sergts. J. H. Stevenson, D. R. Noyes, W. P. Willits and Corpl. H. Salmon. Two civilian aviators who started from Governors Island were "Hobey" Baker and Philip A. Taylor. Ten of the airplanes were Curtiss models, one was an "L.W.F." and another a Burgess machine. Corporal Salmon made the return journey of about fifty miles in forty-two minutes.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army, went by airplane on Nov. 18 from Columbus, N.M., to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, on an inspection trip to the American punitive expedition. He is the first general officer to make the trip of over one hundred miles through the air, and made it in about two hours.

The Aviation Section, S.C., U.S.A., announces that the course of instruction for aviation students at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., lasts about four months. In addition to instruction in flying, students receive a three weeks' course of theoretical instruction in aeronautical engineering, a three weeks' course of practical instruction in construction and repair of airplanes, a three weeks' course in motors and motor vehicles, both theoretical and practical. Aviation students are required to practice telegraphy and are considered qualified when they can send and receive fifteen words per minute in the International Morse Code. They are given a short course in the operation of motorcycles. The text-books used in these courses are Dyke's "Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia," Milham's "Meteorology" and Loening's "Military Aeroplanes."

The Navy Department has completed plans for the first naval dirigible balloon, but it has not found a place to build it. The latter phase of the problem, Secretary Daniels said on Nov. 17, appears to be much more serious than the former. The special advisory board on aeronautics, of which Charles D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution, is chairman, is now making an investigation of the manufacturing facilities in the United States. This appears to disclose the fact that the country is almost entirely without equipment for the construction of airships of the Zeppelin type. There is \$500,000 available for the construction of such an airship.

An hydroairplane for private use that has wings seventy-six feet across and which has a body with accommodations for five passengers has just been finished at Port Washington, N.Y. She has two 100-horsepower engines and has a cruising radius of 500 miles. On a recent trial the airship carried eleven persons.

Miss Ruth Law, who is known as a professional aviator, established a new record for cross-country flying in America on Nov. 19, when she flew without stop from Chicago, Ill., to Hornell, N.Y., a distance of 668 miles, between 8:26 a.m. and 2:07 p.m. Leaving Hornell at 3:13 p.m. she continued her flight to Binghamton, N.Y., where she had to descend, owing to the coming darkness, at 4:45 p.m. On the following day Miss Law left Binghamton at 7:23 a.m. and flew to Governors Island, N.Y., where she landed at 9:37:35 a.m. She was welcomed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Major Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A. The machine in which Miss Law made the flight is an old Curtiss biplane with patched wings, the only changes made in it for the flight being the enlargement of the gasoline capacity from seven gallons to fifty-six. Miss Law financed the flight herself. The longest distance she had ever made in one day previous to Nov. 19 was about twenty-five miles. Her total flying time for the 988 miles, from Chicago to New York, was 9 hours 27 minutes and 35 seconds.

Representative-elect O. D. Bleakley, of Franklin, Pa., arrived in Washington at 5:15 p.m. on Nov. 20 in an airplane. He is the first member of the House to journey to the national capital in this way. Mr. Bleakley is more than sixty years of age, and this was the first time he had been in an airplane. The craft was piloted by Sergt. William C. Ocker, flying instructor for the U.S. Aviation Section, S.C., at the San Diego School. The plane was an Army machine that has been at Mineola, L.I., for some time. They left Philadelphia shortly before two o'clock.

Very satisfactory results have been attained in the development of radio sets for airplanes at San Diego. Recently a message from an airplane was sent at a distance of 130 miles. The experiments with radio equipment on airplanes are being conducted under the supervision of Capt. Charles C. Culver, 3d Cav. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is inspecting the Signal troops and equipment on the border.

Major William Mitchell, S.C., U.S.A., delivered an address on U.S. Army aviation before the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 21, in the course of which he said that the U.S. Aviation Section of the Signal Corps is slowly but surely developing into a wonderfully equipped organization. Both in personnel and equipment, this important section of the country's military forces, before many years elapse, will be second to none. "Until a comparatively short time ago, little attention was paid to aviation in the Army," he said. "The future will show that the air is the greatest medium of transportation." In the lantern slides which illustrated Major Mitchell's remarks were depicted the trials and victories of aviation during the recent punitive expedition into Mexico. The airplanes were carted great distances under the most trying circumstances. He explained the technicalities of the biplane, monoplane, Zeppelin and observation balloon. He showed by diagrams how the anti-aircraft guns wreck havoc upon "Zepps" and airplanes at a distance of 16,000 feet. Following the lecture, a series of moving pictures taken at Salonica, along the Somme front and in Eastern Europe were shown. The pictures were filmed by Donald B. Thompson for the United States Government, and were then exhibited for the first time in public through the courtesy of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

At a dinner given in his honor at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 14, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., said that General Funston would soon have at his command an airplane defense "second to none in the world. Already more than \$2,500,000 worth of airplanes are under orders to move from the Army

concentration points and the bulk of them are coming to San Antonio," General Scriven added.

Referring to the fact that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been revising the nomenclature of the new craft and art, the *Gazette Times* of Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "The advisory committee ought to find a means of writing into the language of air-planing the name of the discoverer of the principle of the heavier-than-air flying machine, Prof. Samuel P. Langley. A correspondent some months ago suggested that such air craft be called langleys. It was a happy thought. To adopt it would be but fitting honor to the father of modern aeronautics."

LORD ROBERTS AND GENERAL YOUNG.

In a letter to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., dated Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., Oct. 24, 1916, Major Charles Howland, U.S. Inf., said: "I acknowledge receipt of the press clippings and the copies of letters, which indicate that the public conscience is being aroused to the fact that free representative republican institutions cannot exist in a hostile, autocratic, monarchical international environment without the protection of a citizenship especially educated to the protection of such institutions against the assault of war. I give you a very considerable part of the credit for this awakening, and when the time shall have arrived and passed when the challenge of our free institutions shall have been received and successfully or unsuccessfully met your name will stand high among those who pointed the way that America should travel in order to emerge successful from this hostile, crowding environment, free and conscious of her ability to lead in the march forward toward individual liberty." In his reply General Young made the interesting statement that follows:

"No group of people, who, through compromise and expediency, will use a nation's need for personal or class advancement, will receive for their share of this world's attention more than the negative status of oblivion. As far back as 1902 I discussed England's condition with Lord Roberts, and the analogy between her condition and our own. On account of the difference in the conditions which he had to face—preaching the gospel of national service in time of peace—and the situation in this country to-day, which those of us have to face who are endeavoring to secure a permanent national military policy, I am hoping that our work will bear fruit and thus save America from the immense sacrifice which England had to endure. The following quotation is taken from an essay by the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and was part of a letter which was discovered sometime after his death:

"History repeats itself," Lord Roberts wrote only a short time before his fatal visit to the front. "The present is the past entered through another gate, and war is as inevitable as death. It is not, and never was, an accident. In every instance from the beginning of time it is a well deserved punishment worked up to and earned. It will come again with the swing of the pendulum. It is salutary, necessary and is the only national tonic that can be prescribed.

"Peace begets over-civilization and over-civilization degeneracy," Lord Roberts argues. "Then comes war, and if a country has any health left in its constitution it revives, gathers itself together, makes the most tremendous sacrifices, puts forth an effort of a strength of which no man thought it capable and rises like the phoenix."

"Pacifism," Lord Roberts declares, "betrays not only wilful ignorance of history, but is a symptom of the fatal national anaemia. The moment when a country has become over-civilized is shown," he says, "by an outbreak of twisted thought. Directly a country's press becomes full of articles putting forward anti-vivisection, peace at any price, the criminality of corporal punishment and hysterical petitions against the taking of de-generate life it is time for wise men to take stock."

"This is all too true, and if the remaining years of my life—devoted to this great national service—shall be crowned with the success towards which my effort is directed, I shall feel that I have helped point the way and prepared the road along which the leaders of my beloved country should travel, in order that America may—as you say—'emerge successful from this hostile, crowding environment, free and conscious of her ability to lead in the march toward individual liberty.'"

LOSSES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Basing his figures on the best data available, such as the British compilations of the German casualty lists issued since the beginning of the war in Europe, Frank H. Simonds discusses in the *New York Tribune* the probable loss of life in the European war. While frankly given as only the best guess that can be made from all present information, his figures are of interest. He estimates that up to the middle of October the following were the casualty lists of the six Great Powers:

France	2,500,000
Russia	5,750,000
Great Britain	1,400,000
Italy	350,000
	10,000,000
Central Powers:	
Germany	4,000,000
Austria	4,000,000
	8,000,000

To this total must be added the losses of the smaller nations at war, Roumania, Belgium and Serbia on the Allied side, Turkey and Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers. The Portuguese losses in the African campaign have been insignificant. All told, these losses probably exceed 500,000 and are well below the million mark. Thus the total must amount to something over 18,500,000. Roughly the killed, wounded and captured, together with the permanently disabled, probably amount to something over half the number of inhabitants of Italy in 1914.

Of the German losses about 24 per cent. are estimated as dead; 12.7 per cent. captured or missing; 6.3 per cent. permanently disabled; 7 per cent. wounded not yet sufficiently recovered for duty; and the remaining 50 per cent. wounded who remained in German lines. On the basis of these percentages, of the total casualties of 18,500,000, the killed would number 4,500,000, equal to the total population of Serbia in 1914. The perma-

nent losses, including killed, would be, for the Allies 5,000,000 men; and for the Central Powers 4,000,000.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The system of universal military training established in Switzerland has assumed so permanent a character now that there remains nothing new to be said of it except to spread its light abroad, especially in the United States, where the need of illumination on the matter of universal military service is particularly keen. But Julian Grande's new book, entitled "A Citizens' Army: The Swiss System" (McBride and Company, New York), has two features that make it distinguished among books on this special military topic, in that Colonel Feyler, the well known Swiss military critic, has written an introduction to the book, and an officer of the U.S. Army "who has been resident for some time in Switzerland" contributes a chapter on "The Swiss Military System and Its Possible Application to the United States." Colonel Feyler's chapter is marked by a clear presentation of the ideal of the service man owes the state, and how service, in a military sense, begets historical traditions on which a national militia must be founded and fed. The anonymous Army officer who contributes the final chapter in the book is of the opinion that the Swiss system would have to be modified to suit conditions here. He is of the opinion that we should have a Regular professional army of 230,000 men and a Militia of 1,000,000 men. A direct application of the Swiss system would give this country an "embarrassment of riches" in the way of men, he says. (It is not troubled that way now!) This officer believes that if we kept men in service for twenty years, from the twentieth to the fortieth year, we would only need to train 50,000 annually. He also believes the state Militia should be merged into a national Militia. He believes that the training period should be twelve months. He closes his chapter with the belief that "were the Swiss system of universal service once introduced and adopted as an American institution it would be the cause of the growth of a spirit of patriotism there which would be second to none in the world." The work is dedicated to the memory of the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts and to Theodore Roosevelt, "a wise statesman and a far-seeing patriot."

The International Military Digest for November contains an unusually large number of lengthy articles from foreign service journals on technical subjects, which places at the hands of the readers of the Digest a practically complete summary of military matters of contemporary and future interest. The Digest pays the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL its customary compliment of reprinting our weekly summary of the European war.

"Scouting and Patrolling," by Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th U.S. Inf., is the title of a valuable little book of handy pocket size, bound in cloth, just issued. It is for sale by the United States Infantry Association, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C., price twenty-five cents, post paid. The book, which is of 122 pages, is illustrated and is very instructive, devoid of technicalities and written in an interesting and understandable style. It can be enjoyed by the military man and the civilian alike. With unessentials eliminated, it gives in compact form a store of information on the subjects treated, and gives it in language that any man can understand. It has been published in the interest of preparedness and contains a wealth of important information on scouting, patrolling, map reading, signalling, etc.

In "England: Its Political Organization and Development and the War Against Germany" (Ritter and Company, Boston) Prof. Eduard Meyer gives a portrayal of England's development as a state as judged by an outsider, for Professor Meyer is a German. The author's effort is to portray the fundamental differences between the English and German state organizations, which he does with fairness and clarity of thought and expression, that American readers may gain an idea of the German viewpoint as to the differences existing between the two countries.

"Red Cross and Iron Cross" (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York) is a group of short stories written by "A Doctor in France" with tragic bitterness to show that the leaders of Germany are responsible for all the military offenses and cruelties the German armies have been charged with since they invaded Belgium. This nameless doctor makes out a strong case; but it would have been stronger if he had had the courage to put his name on the title page of this moving and depressing collection of tales.

Before his death the late Emile Waxweiler, director of the Solvay Institute of Sociology at Brussels, wrote a thesis entitled "Belgium and the Great Powers: Her Neutrality Explained and Vindicated," that has been brought out in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The point of his argument is that Belgium had a right to oppose the violation of her territory, citing historical instances to bear out his contention. Except in a very limited circle the world thoroughly agrees with these arguments that are set down with precision and power.

In response to the question, asked in August, 1914, "In what way can humanity prevent war? Is it, according to your opinion, possible, and, if so, by what means?" Ellen Key has written an answer (in book form) under the title, "War, Peace, and the Future" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). Miss Key's answers are pacifist arguments of a familiar and utterly hopeless kind that are but empty arraignments of Christianity, statesmanship and journalism; her solution being summed up in the sentence: "War can be prevented only by broad-minded statesmanship, a statesmanship that understands how to enlist people's interests in a leading cause"; and yet in the next sentence she suggests that European statesmen for the last fifty years should have been combining against the East "with the purpose of defending peace, freedom and culture against the prevailing barbarism of the East, where might is right." The spectacle presented by Western Europe just now as against the East is a sufficient answer to this one of Miss Key's theories. Woman's part in this new task is to bring up their sons as "saviours of humanity instead of its destroyers." This book is obviously a "piece for an occasion," and a poor specimen of its kind.

To the many books on the variations of the game of bridge Florence Irwin adds "The Complete Auction Player" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), with an appendix on nullo. Judging by the development of the game in recent years we take with reservations Miss Irwin's statement that "the great game of auction seems to have 'settled.'" The average card player long ago wished that bridge would "stay put" somewhere, that he might keep fairly abreast with the game. At the

present stage, however, this is an excellent handbook for a game on which the sun never sets.

"The Harvard Volunteers in Europe" (Harvard University Press) is a collection of personal records of experience in military, ambulance and hospital service written by Harvard men at the front or behind the lines in France since the outbreak of the present war. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, who has edited the letters and journals of which the letterpress of the book is made, expresses regret that no letters from the German side have been obtainable, although desired and definitely sought. The oldest classmen making contributions to the book are Richard Norton, '92, who describes the work of the "American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps," and Robert B. Greenough, of the same year, who tells of the work of the "American Ambulance Hospital." Francis T. Colby, '05, gives a picture of "Early in Belgium," and A. C. Champollion, '02, of "Life and Death in the Trenches," contained in two letters, the last of which was written three days before he was killed in the trench from which he wrote. There are also letters describing the work of the hospital units in Serbia; and three telling of life "With the Foreign Legion." There is a personal quality about these letters that make them different from most "war literature," and it is interesting to see how a man who has been out of college for twenty-four years still retains something of an undergraduate's style in his writing. At the end of the book is a list of Harvard men who have served in Europe in connection with the war that, while incomplete, still makes twenty-one pages of type.

COMBAT FIRING AT LA GLORIA.

Rifle Range, La Gloria, Texas, Nov. 17, 1916.

On the rifle range at La Gloria, Texas, a combat firing problem has been worked out and is now being carried on by Major George F. Chandler, adjutant, 1st Brigade, New York Division, range officer; and Lieut. Percy E. Barbour, 22d N.Y. Engrs., assistant range officer, unequalled before in this country both in respect to the number of men who have shot over the range, now amounting to seven regiments, and the amount of ammunition used, nearly a quarter of a million rounds.

The problem is a tactical as well as a firing problem, and the range officers have introduced some visibility stunts that increase the interest of the men and add value to the instruction. It has been demonstrated in this firing that the battle sight does not give as good results as the point blank sight, which is only to be expected, as the modern infantry cannot expect to, and does not in Europe, get into effective action until within 400 yards, whereas the battle sight is designed for 550 yards.

The La Gloria problem as worked out by the range officer simulates an advance guard action. A company is taken to the foot of the range in advance guard formation and is suddenly and unexpectedly fired on by the point of the enemy represented by four standard prone targets. They are actually fired on by blank ammunition. The point advances, and, using ball cartridges, service ammunition, shoots these targets until they disappear, when having been reinforced they advance against the advance party of the enemy, represented by sixteen kneeling targets which have bobbed up farther along. After having subdued these, advance is made against twenty targets, eighteen kneeling and two prone, representing the enemy support, which have bobbed up farther along.

Thus far the advance has been made in skirmish line in an open field. After this last set of targets there is 100 yards of mesquite and cactus, which is passed in squad columns, and the company is deployed on the edge of a clearing to engage the main body of the enemy, represented by sixty-three prone targets about 280 yards away.

All ranges are unknown and the targets are operated from pits and governed by telephone from a big switch-board at the end of the range, which is 1,200 yards long. Each company commander handles his company as he chooses, except that he is not allowed to advance until he has a sufficient number of rifles in the firing line to gain fire superiority. After the firing has been completed by each unit Major Chandler, who is a graduate of the Field Officers' School at Leavenworth, holds a critique and all phases of the problem are discussed, laying special stress on fire dispersion, fire control, discipline and superiority.

The firing has been going on without any break in the schedule for six weeks, shooting four companies every day despite weather or other vicissitudes, which have been many owing to the isolation of the range, twenty-six miles from a base, and the inadequate water supply. The record established is one of which the New York Division may well be proud, nothing of this magnitude in combat firing having been previously attempted in this country, and Major Chandler and Lieutenant Barbour have succeeded in handling these seven regiments, firing nearly a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition, without a single casualty.

A formula was evolved to cover the problem at La Gloria in which dispersion of fire is an effective factor, and the work done by each company is similarly computed. It is being shown in this problem that instructed shots who sink their identity and shoot as a team are more valuable on the firing line than expert shots, and it invariably has been the case that those companies that are handled the best tactically make the highest figure of merit in the shooting.

Up to the last battalion of the 2d Brigade the 7th Regiment was leading with a figure of merit of 30.76, but the 3d Tennessee, attached to the New York Division, shot a tie score. The other figures of merit in the 1st and 2d Brigades are: 74th Regiment, 24.91; 23d Regiment, 21.97; 69th Regiment, 20.37; and 12th Regiment, 18.85.

VACANCIES, DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS DUTY.

Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department has recently authorized the organization of a guard company at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. This increases the number of men authorized for duty at these barracks and creates a number of vacancies. The exact number of vacancies in the various grades are as follows: Buglers, 2; mechanic, 1; private first class, 9; privates, 26.

Inasmuch as all these positions carry extra duty pay it is thought that they are to be desired by old soldiers of excellent character who desire a change from border

service. I believe that by publishing this information you will be doing such men a very great favor.

It would be most desirable to obtain a good mechanic, a good tailor and a good printer; also some good clerks.

BLOXHAM WARD, Captain of Infantry, Adjutant.

AS THE TENIENTE SEES IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Three new first lieutenants were grouped about a table at the club rearranging the affairs of the War Department.

Lieutenant Duffick: "My heart is broken. Here we've been promoted and yet we must attend garrison school."

Lieutenant Doolittle: "Now let me tell you all about it. The idea is fine, but the system is all wrong."

Lieutenant Ducrot: "Proceed, Lycurgas."

Lieutenant Doolittle: "Seriously, none of us questions the desirability, nay, necessity, of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught in garrison school. The question is, 'How shall we get said knowledge?' Now just glance over the list of subjects—drill regulations, tactics, field service regulations, administration, topography, military law, etc. Observe that most of them are subjects which are confined to a book or two. Do you need some captain to explain to you how to stack arms, pitch a tent, or the meaning of trajectory? With the exception of tactics or topography, are they not all subjects which you can learn just as well by studying them by yourselves and at your own convenience? Give us a School of the Line graduate to teach tactics, and a man who knows a compass from a clinometer to teach topography, and spare us from those wearisome sessions in the other subjects, but have the examinations as usual."

Lieutenant Duffick: "Verily, thou speakest words of wisdom. And this reminds me; the best mark I ever got in garrison school was in a subject during the teaching of which I was in the hospital, where I could study intelligently without the interference and annoyance of someone to tell me how to do it. I got out in time to take the exam. and ploughed right through it for a high 'exemption.' I was once on the carpet for not being able to recite my A B C's just the way 'teacher' wanted me to in a garrison school course. The instructor—he was one of those ducks who was as narrow of vision as he was correspondingly broad across the hips—never stopped to consider that at the time he reported me I was attending post-graduate school, teaching non-coms. school, was judge advocate of a general court with twelve untried cases and was a company commander. I got a very respectable mark in the final exam., but was particularly indifferent about the school sessions. Incidentally it was several weeks before the instructor was finally brought under control. Bring me another beer, please, Alexander."

Lieutenant Ducrot: "I'm inclined to agree with you both, but I think a great deal of the trouble is due to small posts. Unfortunately, most of my service has been spent in a battalion post. In a large post with plenty of officers to choose from there is no reason why attendance at school should be such a bore. They ought to be able to get instructors who know their subjects and who could make them interesting. Until they do, I say tie a can to the schools except the examinations. I have never yet attended a single session where my undivided attention was given to the subject. My 'instructors' were just the kind of 'instructors' that you guys will be when you grow up to be captains unless you get busy and specialize for several years in a particular subject—and, at that, your C.O. must have the presence of mind to assign you that subject to teach, else your erudition will be lost to our future grunts. At that, I think our instructors do pretty well considering their myriad duties. But if you ever went to college it dampens your enthusiasm for garrison school; the disparity between our instructors and college profs. is too great."

Lieutenant Doolittle: "I wonder if the rest of the subalterns of the Army are in accord with us. Personally I believe recitations in garrison school are as big a nuisance as the standing military collar of our uniform, and as unnecessary."

TENIENTE.

SQUARE DEAL FOR THE OLD SOLDIER.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 13, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to heartily endorse the article in the current issue of your valuable JOURNAL: "Square Deal for the Old Soldier." It is a subject which has been discussed in my hearing to a large extent, and I wonder that it has not been taken up in your columns before this.

Let me quote a case in point, a man who has been in the Regular Service since 1900, has held a rank in grade 12, Par. 9, A.R., since 1909, with a perfect record, who saw two years' foreign service, and who is ambitious enough to be willing to devote his entire time to study, should an opportunity offer for advancement. Yet, as he has reached the top grade of the non-commissioned staff, is married, and over thirty years of age, he is, by law, barred from any further advancement.

As the years have passed, many of us have looked ahead to the day when we would have the privileges of our compatriots of the Navy; a distinctive uniform for the higher grades and distinctive privileges laid down by law (for, of course the non-com. staff sometimes enjoy certain rights by custom, but none by law) and an opportunity for further advancement. Let the road be hard, if you will, let the way be long, but do not plant a man of thirty against a dead wall, and say, "Thus far, but no farther." Look at the non-com. staff man who has held his rating for twenty years, as many of them have. No one can estimate the value of such a man to the Government, but some of the officers who have been his superiors, and who have known of the long hours he has spent in the store-rooms and office, making up shortages, counting and repairing, seeing that their accounts would balance and that there would be nothing wrong for the inspector. Truly they are the real sons of Martha, of whom Kipling wrote:

"It is their care, in all the ages, to take the buffet and cushion the shock—
It is their care that the gear engages, it is their care that the switches lock—"

"Not as a ladder from earth to heaven, not as an altar to any creed,
But simply service, simply given—"

But if, instead of the blank ending which these men must look forward to, of ten or fifteen years to retire-

ment, which must only tend toward deadening of initiative, the ambitious man could have worked toward still higher things, what heights some of these same men might have achieved. Our preparedness programs of military instruction are long steps toward our goal, but the statement of old Gorgan Graham, in George Horace Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," that "a ham never weighs so much as just after it comes out of the pickle, and before it is smoked," so the college trained man needs a good smoking before the college pickle, either in business or military training, is of its full value. The non-com. staff have been especially well seasoned, and, like the back-country Virginia ham (if we may return to our "pork" instead of our "moutons") needs only a good soaking in experience to equal the pickle and smoke of book-trained "cure."

As "Old Non-Com." suggests, let us drop the social end of the game, just for an experiment, and try out a new theory. It can cost nothing, the material is ready and willing. I hope that others among your readers will take this question and discuss it, among themselves and in your columns. It is worthy of much thought.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

BUSINESS METHODS IN RECRUITING.

Stenbenville, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After reading the many articles upon recruiting problems that have appeared from time to time in your excellent journal, the writer has been puzzled to know why the idea of taking a leaf from the book of experience of the successful sales manager of a commercial enterprise has not suggested itself to our responsible officers in the recruiting service.

In commercial life the first rate salesman preferably should know intimately his prospective buyers and possess personality; the knowledge of his own wares is logically assumed. Our Services sell military and naval training, plus certain educational, physical and travel advantages, and, in lieu of a money consideration, exact from the citizen applicant a stipulated number of months or years of his time. The recruiting services, therefore, are the Government's sales organization, the officers in charge of recruiting offices being, in effect, the district sales managers of business practice.

We all know the difficulties that hedge about such service and the paucity of results that have been and are being obtained. Why not, therefore, except when excessive mileage be required, endeavor to station both commissioned and enlisted personnel in the region or communities in which they have either been born or lived for a period sufficiently long to have had an opportunity to acquire an extensive personal acquaintance therein? The local postmaster recruiting officer idea is good in so far as it introduces the element of personal acquaintance, but seems to be fatally weak in that the salesman has no comprehensive knowledge of his wares.

We know by experience that the salesman's knowledge of the buyer has been the secure foundation upon which all great businesses have been established. Why not, therefore, try the experiment in our recruiting service?

H. G. DOHRMAN.

ARMY PHARMACISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems that the pharmacists of the Medical Department were slighted during the passage of the pay bill for additional grades and qualifications. We had our sergeants' pay increased and received two senior additional grades in the Medical Department, for which we are thankful. But when the additional qualification pay was provided for operating room attendants, ward masters and dispensary attendants the two former were given \$5 and \$3, respectively, and the dispensary man only received \$2. An operating room man and a ward man can be made within a comparatively short time with good instructors, but a dispensary man cannot, although very good men have entered the Army with no pharmaceutical knowledge whatever and after a few years have been able to go before a state board and register as pharmacists.

A dispensary man must not only be qualified to fill a doctor's prescription and dispense various preparations, but must always bear in mind the responsibility of the numerous lives he has in his hands. To give this service he must have a most thorough knowledge of pharmacy, which cannot always be acquired in the Army, but in civil life before enlistment.

At one of the largest Army hospitals on the border, where over 600 patients are treated continually, the dispensary handles over 100 prescriptions daily and does all the dispensing for the wards and operating rooms, which require special preparations of various kinds. In this dispensary there are a sergeant and three privates first class of the Medical Department, all registered men but one, and graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy. These men acquired their pharmaceutical knowledge in civil life and are working at their profession and giving their services to the Army. Now, why do ward men and operating room men receive more money than these men? It does not seem reasonable, but was probably an oversight when the bill was made. The men holding qualifications as ward masters and operating room attendants are not getting too much for their services, but the dispensary man should get as much, if not more, than they do.

Let us hope that something can be done to remedy this defect and thereby retain many good pharmacists in the Service who will otherwise leave when their enlistments expire. These men probably like the Service, but do not feel that the Army gives them compensation enough for their knowledge and service.

ARMY PHARMACIST.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The latest amendment to Par. 9, Army Regulations, places sergeants, first class, of the Medical Department below ordnance sergeants in rank.

In view of the Act of Congress establishing the Hospital Corps, and subsequent amendments, should not sergeants, first class, have rank with ordnance sergeants? (See Sec. 3, extract from the Act of March 1, 1887, as published in Par. 33, M.M.D., 1916.) Also see extract from the Act of March 2, 1903, as published in Sec. (b), Par. 33, M.M.D., 1916.

Section 28 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, states that nothing therein shall operate to re-

duce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any grade of enlisted men of the Army.

Referring to Sec. 28 of the Act of June 3, 1916, does it conflict, or is it inconsistent with the Acts of March 1, 1887, and March 2, 1903?

CURIOUS.

THE ARMY ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to draw attention to a very noticeable peculiarity in the recent Army legislation. How is it that the enlisted men of practically every branch and department in the Army are benefited except the Ordnance Department? The Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Engineers, the line in general and the Aviation Section were all thought of to the extent of senior grades, extra allowances, opportunities for commission, etc., but outside of an increase in personnel no one seems to have remembered the Ordnance Department in its lower grades.

It seems strange in the least that ordnance sergeants should not have had the benefit of a senior grade in company with non-commissioned staff officers of other departments. The time when an ordnance sergeant's daily duties mainly consisted of carrying two blank saluting cartridges to the guardhouse is a thing of the past. Army Regulations might state that the appointment is in the nature of a reward for long and faithful service, but those who have worked in a coast defense office or the office of any large post know differently.

Ordnance sergeants are as hard worked and their duties are as exacting as those of the staff sergeants of any department in the Army to-day. Then why this apparent discrimination, which is manifestly unjust and unfair?

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

TRENCH WARFARE.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 9th U.S. Inf., commanding the 1st Brigade, 12th Provisional Division, at Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, it is believed, is the first commanding officer to include elaborate "trench warfare" in battle exercises among troops on the Mexican border. This work was accomplished with great success and resulted in the construction of quite an elaborate system of trenches. The following was the order governing the instruction:

Headquarters 1st Brigade, 12th Provisional Division, Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, Field Orders No. 2.

1. The enemy is reliably reported to be advancing in strong force of all arms on the Austin, Gibbs-Proul, Seguin and Bins-Engleman roads with the heads of the columns at 8:45 o'clock on the general line Koppin-Schertz-Landa. His evident intention is to attack our camp.

(a) The 7th Illinois Infantry will defend the camp along its eastern front, the 1st Brigade occupying the center, the 2d Brigade will be on our right, the 3d Brigade will be on our left, the division will be supported by the troops at Fort Sam Houston.

2. This brigade will at once entrench on the eastern edge of Camp Wilson.

3. (a) The 1st Mississippi Infantry will occupy the right of the line, from Wilson street, extending north for 500 yards and entrench at once.

(b) The Second West Virginia Infantry will occupy the center with an interval of about 300 yards from the left of the 1st Mississippi Infantry and extending north and will entrench at once.

(c) The 7th Illinois Infantry will occupy the left of the line, with an interval of about 400 yards from the left of the 2d West Virginia Infantry, extending north about 350 yards, and entrench at once.

4. A dressing station will be established one-half mile in rear of the 2d West Virginia Infantry on the Camp Railway. The station for the slightly wounded will be at the western end of Wilson street.

Field trains will proceed at once to Fort Sam Houston and park.

Combat wagons will be unloaded at once near the trenches and will then proceed to the arsenal at once, returning immediately thereafter to their respective commands.

Messages will be sent to the reserve of the 2d West Virginia Infantry.

By order of Colonel Kennon:

J. L. HOWARD, Major, Connecticut Cavalry, Adjutant.

Note.—All tools for digging will be brought by each regiment, picks and shovels in addition to all entrenching tools. Rifles and equipment except entrenching tools, belts and canteens will be left in quarters.

Regiments will take turns in the actual construction of the works, all parts of which will proceed simultaneously. Trenches for one battalion only will be constructed at the southeast corner of the reservation.

The San Antonio Express in its issue of Nov. 12 devotes a page and a half to a description of the trench work of Colonel Kennon, and also gives a number of illustrations. In commenting on the instruction the Express says: "In this original venture the National Guardsmen dug 1,736 feet of trenches. It was apportioned as follows: Firing trenches, 974 feet; observation trench, 130 feet, and communicating trenches, 632 feet. In doing this the Guardsmen removed 562.5 cubic yards of dirt, and that is a pretty big job as far as excavations go."

"What Colonel Kennon had in mind was to instruct both officers and men how to build trenches, and he followed pretty well those lines or the system which has been adopted on the battle front in France. In this maneuver, drill or operation the lines of the firing and communicating and observation trenches had been outlined by pegs, for it was a new problem for the men."

"The actual work of construction was under way an half hour after the order had been received by the regimental commanders, so one is given a pretty fair idea how fast the regiments were rounded up and gotten to a strategic point where the defensive force would have opportunity to sweep the ranks of the invaders. After two hours of toil the trench system for one battalion had been constructed. All of the men were not working simultaneously. They took turns at finding the new muscles in their backs, and when the job was done all had taken a hand."

"From an engineer's standpoint the job came up to expectations in all respects and merited praise. Theoretically it was a case of digging into 'cover' speedily, for the enemy was only about ten miles away and coming along at a fast clip."

"The three firing trenches resemble a huge arc or a great fan if they were open. Each of these trenches measures approximately 258 feet in length, and within each there are twelve squad trenches, which are separated by a traverse section six feet in width."

TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

Dates for the departure of National Guard regiments ordered home from the Mexican border announced at the headquarters of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 20, were as

follows: 7th New York, Nov. 22; 3d Wisconsin, Nov. 23; 1st South Carolina, Nov. 25. It is expected the 3d Minnesota and the 3d Indiana will not be able to leave before December because of maneuvers in which they are engaged.

NEW JERSEY.

In telling of experiences on the Mexican border with Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G.N.J., Capt. Claude E. Lanterman on Nov. 13 before the Nassau Home and School Association had mostly words of praise. All of the National Guardsmen at the border were fed on Army rations, the Captain said, and he pointed out that the meals were at all times satisfactory. The regular allowance of twenty-nine cents per man for a day's rations proved more than sufficient, he said, and he asserted that enough funds were saved on the homeward trip to pay seventy-five cents per man for breakfast on the last leg of the journey from Buffalo to East Orange. He contended that the present prices for foodstuffs are high compared to the cheapness with which good meals can be prepared in the Army to feed a large number of men. The eagerness with which the men responded to the call to the colors in June was commended by the Captain. Considerable difficulty was encountered at Sea Girt in breaking in sixty-three horses, Captain Lanterman said, pointing out that none of the animals allotted to the battery had ever had a halter on. As a result, he said, several of the men were kicked and incapacitated for various periods. The original shipment of horses proved a complete failure, he said, as some of them were so wild that the men were unable to keep them in check. Ten escaped and were never seen again by the battery members, he said. Captain Lanterman mentioned the courtesies extended to the soldiers along the route by various Y.M.C.A. groups.

Capt. Graham B. McGregor, of the 5th Inf., N.G.N.J., was very outspoken against alleged lack of proper supplies to troops serving on the border, at a dinner in Orange, N.J., Nov. 13. In the course of his remarks the Captain said: "I don't care if it costs me my commission, I am going to tell you facts. When we responded to the call of service there were no socks, no clothing, no underwear, no shoes. Many of the men were without adequate clothing. The men were offered shirts twenty inches around the neck and the shoes ranged in sizes from twelve to four."

"Many of the rifles had been condemned, and twenty-five of those used by the men of my company are still unserviceable. Had the boys figured in fighting and been shot at they would have been helpless—they could not have returned the fire."

"You cannot blame this on any officer nor on the Guardsmen. The proper blame rests on the citizens, who did not force appropriations to provide these men with equipment. It was not fair to send men into service in this condition."

"On Oct. 17, when we were preparing to return from the Mexican border, the last lot of clothes was issued, so that when the Guardsmen returned home their folks would see them properly clothed. The boys sent letters home, stating that they were not treated right, but we officers did the best we could. I have known men to go into the kitchen to get pieces of tin to put in shoes that had poor soles. But if we are called again to serve we will all go back."

NEW YORK.

The 69th N.Y., Col. W. N. Haskell, on duty at McAllen, Texas, have been carrying on target practice and have been maintaining a battalion on actual border patrol duty. There have been a great many changes in the commissioned personnel of the regiment, and all on duty are working for the common good and efficiency of the regiment.

Governor Whitman was at McAllen, Texas, Nov. 16, where he reviewed the New York Division, under command of Major General O'Ryan. The troops made a fine display, and the Governor was naturally highly pleased at their showing.

All three battalions of the 23d N.Y. on duty at Pharr, Texas, have finished combat firing at La Gloria. The range is two days' march from the permanent camp.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N.Y., and chaplain of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in some remarks made at the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city Nov. 14, in referring to conditions among troops on the border, is quoted as follows: "Conditions are such now that a gentleman of my calling, I believe, would be unwilling to take a chaplain's position. There should be a higher standard of chaplains in the Army, and a weekly attendance at divine service by soldiers should be a matter of discipline and Army regulations." Chaplain Cadman, who has himself served on the border with his regiment, was quoted previously as praising the troops and conditions very highly.

The 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., which arrived at McAllen, Texas, July 2 last, for border duty, struck tents on Nov. 21 to pack up for the trip home to be mustered out of the Federal service. Loading of the wagons began on Nov. 22, and in order that the regiment might pack up its stoves and mess equipment the 69th Infantry, N.Y., generously invited the 7th to dinner with them on Nov. 22. The regiment entrained for home on the evening of Nov. 22 and the regiment was given quite a send-off. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and the staff of the 74th N.Y., from Pharr, with the band of the 74th, were present to bid the regiment goodbye. The 69th N.Y. marched out with the 3d Tennessee band, and formed on the parade ground to escort the 7th to the train. Col. Gordon Johnston, of the 12th N.Y., ordered his band over to the camp of the 7th to play, Colonel Johnston being present to say goodbye to Colonel Fisk. Headed by the band of the 12th and its own field music, the 7th marched to the parade ground and stood at present arms while the 69th filed away toward the railway as escort. The regiment expects to arrive in New York on Nov. 27.

Senator-elect William M. Calder, of New York, left Brooklyn for Washington Nov. 20 to make an effort to have the Brooklyn organizations of National Guardsmen now on duty on the Mexican border ordered home. The organizations from Brooklyn are the 23d Infantry, Col. Frank H. Norton; 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Charles I. DeBevoise; 2d Field Artillery, Col. George A. Wingate, and Company B, Signal Corps, Capt. George W. Schenk.

KANSAS.

The 2d Infantry, Kansas National Guard, was mustered out of the Federal service at Fort Riley Nov. 13, and left the military reservation for home stations. The day of muster was cold and windy, the temperature being fourteen degrees above zero, and the Guardsmen had a hard day.

battle with Villistas, commanded by General Contreras, near Gomez Palacio. Three Carranza battalions deserted and joined the Villistas, the report said.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Nov. 17-23.)

During the past week the progress of the Allies in the west has come to a halt, for the time being at least, and in the east Germany has been working its will with Roumania, and its success in that country threatens the Serbs, whose brilliant campaign in Macedonia, with the aid of their allies, is worthy of all praise, especially when we consider the straits to which Serbia was so recently reduced.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On Nov. 14 the British directed a heavy artillery bombardment against the Gommecourt salient, the extreme western projection of the German front in France. The day was also noteworthy for a violent bombardment from guns of the heaviest caliber against the German front at Frelinghien, a few miles northwest of Lille. More than 200 batteries were directed against the flanked German trenches prior to the attack along the Ancre Nov. 13, of which the Germans say by way of "admission and avoidance": "The German first line positions were nearly everywhere maintained. It was only in the thrust at the center that the British succeeded in crossing the first line of the Germans, because of their extensive blasting operations, which had destroyed the greater part of Beaumont and its defensive installations."

The Germans claim that the Allies have not accomplished more than a local success "after 136 heavy and bloody days of war." Nov. 15 was characterized by a fierce attack, in which the Allies were compelled to part with some of their previous gains on the Somme front, but the French claimed to have recaptured the lost territory the next day by a sudden and dashing counter-attack. The fighting appears to be of the sort described by Ian Hay in his story of "The First Hundred Thousand," where he says: "The situation appears to be that if we get through, and no one seems to doubt that we shall, the difficulty lies in staying there when you have got through—we shall be committed at once to an endless campaign of village fighting. This country is as flat as Cambridgeshire. Every yard of it is under cultivation. The landscape is dotted with farmsteads. There is a group of cottages or an estaminet at every cross-roads. When our great invading line sweeps forward each one of these buildings will be held by the enemy, and must be captured, house by house, room by room, and used as a base for another rush. And how is this to be done? The answer to the conundrum is—bombs!"

South of the Somme during the night of Nov. 16 there raged a terrific battle in the outskirts of Pressoire. The French were attacking to drive out the Germans, who had managed to cling to part of the eastern outskirts. The Germans reported on the 16th that in hard house-to-house fighting they wrested from the French the eastern part of Saillisel. The French say: "At the end of a ferocious fight under a bombardment of extreme violence Pressoire is entirely in our possession and our gains of Nov. 7 have been in all respects maintained."

Saillisel is only important because it flanks the German lines in the woods of St. Pierre Vaast, an irregularly shaped forest, which as it masks from the north Mount St. Quentin, the key to Peronne, has been well fortified.

Nov. 16 the British extended their front east from Beaumont along the north bank of the Ancre, but the Germans wrested from them part of the ground east of Butte de Wartencourt, which they had taken on the 14th.

The principal contest on the 16th appears to have been in the air, where fifty-four combats in the region of Amiens were reported; also attacks upon the railroad station and factories at Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxembourg, and upon the reserve aviation station at Tergnier. More than 1,500 kilos (3,300 pounds) of projectiles were thrown down. Artillery duels of great intensity signaled the 16th, with no definite result reported.

Nov. 18 came the first snowstorm of the season, with a stiff wind converting each individual flake into a projectile directed against the faces of the troops. The intense cold preceding the snowstorm had hardened the swampy ground so as to improve the marching. The British, after a heavy bombardment, made another attack upon the German lines upon the two banks of the Ancre River. They claim to have gained some ground, which Berlin denies.

The French War Office gave out this bulletin: "South of the River Somme a strong detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Biaches has been easily repulsed with hand grenades. Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Bad weather interfered with operations generally along the front."

Berlin said: "After artillery preparation the French in the evening launched a strong attack against Saillisel and the lines adjoining to the south. The attack broke down under our fire. Army Group of German Crown Prince—On the front north of Verdun and in isolated sectors in the Vosges Mountains artillery activity was temporarily revived."

The Allies continued their pressure upon the enemy's lines in spite of the hardships to which the severe winter weather subjected their troops. Ground was gained on the 19th on the south bank of the Ancre, the advance reaching the outskirts of Grandcourt and continuing northeast of Beaumont-Hamel. The French made a strong but unsuccessful attack against Saillisel and were subjected to heavy counter-attacks by the Germans under Crown Prince Rupprecht. The British in preparation for piercing the enemy's lines had brought up cavalry behind their trench lines.

For the first time in months the Belgian infantry got into active fighting with the Germans across the trenches in the small corner of Belgium that King Albert's troops hold. Spirited bomb fighting occurred near Steenstraete and Boosinghe.

The British statement says: "The situation is unchanged. In yesterday's operations in the Ancre area the prisoners numbered twenty officers and 752 other ranks. This makes a total since the 13th of 7,042." The Germans claim the capture of twenty-two officers and 900 men with thirty-four machine guns in the counter-attacks.

There was a continuance of overhead activities, many airplanes being brought to grief.

The German bulletin of Nov. 20 says: "The British artillery fire was in general diminished yesterday. Only along the Ancre, on both sides of the river, was it heavy. Between Serre and Beaumont and against our positions south of Miraumont attacks were launched during the evening hours, which failed with heavy losses to the enemy. In hand grenade engagements our infantry ejected the British from the western portion of Grandcourt." There are reported to be no great dugouts in

Grandcourt. The German engineers found the ground there too wet for subterranean barracks.

Nov. 21 was a comparatively quiet day along the western front, with some artillery activity, especially in the region of Saillisel and Douaumont, but no infantry attacks. Air squadrons continued their activities.

A British naval division took part in the attack upon the German main line north of the Ancre Nov. 13 and the capture of Beaumont the following morning.

In a letter to the London Chronicle Percival Gibbon says: "The average age of the prisoners whom I have seen is about twenty-six. The poorest physically and in point of general quality are the Saxons. As regards their youth and strength they say that being in the line insures them at least good food and plenty of it so long as the British shell fire allows them to bring it up."

THE ROUMANIAN THEATER OF WAR.

The Germans some time since reached the conclusion that it was best for them to mark time on their western frontier and retrieve their fortunes by a bold stroke in Roumania, where they have the advantages of better trained troops with more able leadership, more effective organization and more complete equipment, with guns outranging those of the enemy. Until the Germans had made ready for their stroke the Roumanians appeared to be having the advantage, aside from the successes of von Mackensen in the Dobrudja, which were not vital.

The Germans, before on the defensive, assumed the offensive Nov. 10, having advanced by the 14th to the capture of Buzesti, in the hill region. From that time on they made slow but steady progress, gathering in as they advanced large numbers of prisoners and machine guns.

In a series of battles from Nov. 15 on the German and Austro-Hungarian troops by a steady and unremitting pressure have forced their way through the Alpine passes to the rolling foothills beyond. When the Roumanians' resistance was crushed the German cavalry, which had been held in reserve, drove before them the fleeing Russians and Roumanians, the cavalry being followed by the advancing infantry. On Nov. 19 the cavalry were reported on the Orsova-Craiova railroad, extending for a breadth of twelve miles from Strehaia station to Filiash, an important junction, where the northern line to the mountain passes branches from the Bucharest line. This success on the part of the Teutons turns the northern mountain defenses of Roumania and opens the way to the control of the fertile valley of Western Wallachia. The capture of Craiova narrows the Roumanian line of retreat to the southeast.

The situation is no more hopeful for the Roumanians in the Upper Alt Valley, where the Teutons are making steady progress. Bucharest is making no report. Berlin says Nov. 22: "Near Orsova (Roumania) we are progressing. North of Campulung fruitless attacks by the Roumanians upon the German-Austro-Hungarian front were repeated. On the Red Tower road and in the valleys leading into the Alt River Valley ground was gained in engagements. Speedily breaking the resistance of the defeated enemy by a bayonet attack and a thrust, West Prussian and East Prussian infantry entered Craiova from the north, and squadrons of his majesty's cuirassier regiment from the west, as the first German troops. Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja)—Near the coast there was an outpost engagement. On the Danube there were local artillery bombardments."

The official report from Vienna says: "Craiova was taken after a short battle. On both sides of the Alt River the Roumanians withdrew further. North of Campulung all enemy efforts to gain an advantage by fierce attack failed again."

From Petrograd Nov. 22 came this brief despatch: "Roumania—In the Jiu Valley the Roumanian troops, under pressure from the enemy, are retiring toward Craiova."

Craiova is in the center of a great grain district on the edge of the Wallachian Plain, and is an important railway junction. Its possession by the Central Powers cuts the railway communications of the Roumanian armies holding the Orsova region to the west.

Nov. 15 the Roumanians reported that the enemy had received reinforcements and compelled them to yield a little ground toward Salatrue and Brezin. In the Valley of Jiu the enemy's attack had also compelled them to fall back. Of Roumania's three great strategic centers—Dobrudja, Bucharest and Craiova—Craiova, 110 miles west of Bucharest, seventy miles south of the Vulcan Pass, and seventy-five miles southeast of Orsova, forms the western defense of the military camp at Bucharest, the political capital of the country. Three passes converge on Craiova—the Verciorova, or the Iron Gates; the Vulcan, and the Rothenthurm, or Red Tower.

RUSSIA, ITALY AND SERBIA.

The Serbians, French and Russians are continuing to press their advantage against Bulgaria, advancing on the Cerna front through mud and slush sometimes up to their armpits. In spite of rain and snow positions strongly fortified under the direction of German engineers yield to their impetuous attack, the counter-attacks failing under the fierce fire of the French 75's. French cavalry pursuing closely the rear guard of the enemy entered Monastir Nov. 19 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. They were followed by a column of Franco-Russian infantry. At the same time the British at the other extremity of the long Macedonian front made a sudden dash forward and captured the village of Karakaska, on the eastern side of Lake Tabinos, southeast of the Struma.

The Serbian offensive developed on Nov. 13 and 14. Nov. 19 the Germans and Bulgarians were in rapid retreat on a wide front in the direction of Pilep, north of Monastir. Monastir is to be proclaimed the temporary capital of Serbia, where the aged King Peter is expected from Athens. The Crown Prince is with the army in the field. The capture of Monastir is of more political than strategic importance. The Germans claim that the new Bulgarian-German positions command the town.

Nov. 21 it was reported that Serbian troops, pressing to the utmost their advance which caused the hurried evacuation of Monastir by the Germans and Bulgarians, have captured the villages of Makovo, Crabovo, Vranovtsi, Ribarts, Vilyanik, Novak, Suhodol and Rapesh, all in the sector east and northeast of Monastir.

On official bulletin from the War Office at Rome, showing the part taken in the operations by the Italians, says: "Italian infantry and artillery effectively co-operated in the capture of the Monastir area between the Cerna Plain and Lake Presba."

There is little to report from the Russian front. There has been a fierce struggle for the trenches on the Narayuvka, in which each party claims the advantage. The Russians say Nov. 15: "On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the heights east of the village of Lipnicadoina, we assumed the offensive and drove out the enemy from those of our trenches which he had occupied on both sides of the road leading to the village of Slaventin. We took prisoners and two machine guns."

(Continued on page 404.)

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. William L. Lowe, 10th U.S. Cav., was retired from active service Nov. 20, 1916, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Louisiana Jan. 4, 1870, and first joined the military as a private in the District of Columbia Infantry in May, 1898, serving until the following October. He was appointed a first lieutenant of the 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in July, 1899, and served with that command in Philippine campaigns until honorably mustered out in 1901. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 13th U.S. Cavalry, in February, 1901; was promoted captain, 12th Cavalry, 1911, and was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in 1912. He was assigned to the 10th Cavalry in 1916.

Capt. Leo I. Samuelson, U.S.A., who was retired on Nov. 9, 1916, for disability incident to the Service, should be addressed at the Army and Navy Club, 107 West Forty-third street, New York city. Captain Samuelson is a native of Illinois, and not of South Carolina, as has been stated. After being graduated from West Point in the class of 1903 he was assigned to the 2d Infantry. He was transferred to the 7th Infantry Aug. 31, 1903, and was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Infantry, in August, 1909. He was placed on the unassigned list in September, 1915.

RECENT DEATHS.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, died in the Schönbrunn Castle, Vienna, on Nov. 21, the immediate cause of his death being an inflammation of the right lung. He was born Aug. 18, 1830, at Vienna, and has reigned for sixty-six years. Archduke Charles Francis, grandnephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of the Austrian armies on various fronts during the past two years. Archduke Charles Francis was born on Aug. 17, 1887. His wife was Princess Zita, of the Bourbon house of Parma. He is a typical young Austrian officer, very gay, very popular and devoted to his wife. He was a great favorite of the late Emperor, whom he succeeds.

Further details concerning the death of 1st Lieut. Virgil V. Enyard, 1st U.S. Inf., at Honolulu, which we previously noted in our issue of Nov. 4, page 298, are as follows: Failing to regain consciousness from the fractured skull and brain concussion he received when thrown from his horse at Schofield Barracks on Oct. 31, Lieutenant Enyard died the same afternoon in the post hospital at four o'clock. He was born in Indiana June 14, 1891, being appointed to the Army from civil life Nov. 30, 1912. His promotion to first lieutenant was on July 1, 1916. He received official notice of this promotion on the day of his death. Lieutenant Enyard was acting as battalion adjutant for the 2d Battalion in the large review given by the 6,000 troops at Schofield Barracks to the department commander, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, being thus mounted and was unaccustomed to his horse. Despite this he made a plucky ride of nearly a mile after the animal had become frightened and run away, and it was at a sharp turn near the barracks that the Lieutenant was finally thrown from the saddle. The funeral services, which were attended by all officers of the garrison, were held the following day at the post chapel and the remains sent to relatives in Indiana on the transport Sherman, which sailed Nov. 7.

Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller, U.S.N., died at Balboa, Canal Zone, Nov. 18, 1916. He was born in Missouri July 14, 1870, and was appointed Aug. 23, 1899. He reached the grade of chief machinist, to rank with but after ensign, March 3, 1909.

In sending us an account of the death of Chief Pay Clerk Walter D. Bolland, U.S.N., at Jacmel, Haiti, Oct. 8, 1916, which we have previously briefly noted, a correspondent says: "Mr. Bolland died while on duty as Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port, of paralysis of the heart. He was the devoted son of the Rev. and Mrs. William Bolland, of National City, Cal.; loving and beloved brother of Grace and of the late Wilbur S. and Elizabeth Bedford Bolland; husband of Genevieve A. and father of Genevieve Ruthella Bolland. On Nov. 6 his remains were received at the home of his parents, and from thence were taken to St. Paul's Church, San Diego, for funeral rites, the entire service being chorally rendered and almost all the clergy of the Episcopal churches being in the chancel. Officers and seamen from the U.S.S. San Diego and from the U.S.S. South Dakota, with the band of the flagship rendering full military honors, accompanied the hearse to the family plot in the beautiful Greenwood Cemetery, where the firing squad then gave its three volleyed salute, followed by the bugler sounding taps. It can be truly said that throughout his whole career marked efficiency, utmost accuracy, unflinching devotion to duty and unwavering intrepidity ever characterized this officer. For rescuing and transferring to the Justin from the U.S.S. Yosemite at greatest risk treasure amounting to nearly \$100,000, after said vessel, shattered by typhoon, had been abandoned at sea, and just two hours before she was finally engulfed, he received recognition from Congress, but in such stinted measure that he unhesitatingly declined the proffered favor, in which action he had the heartiest approval of his noble commanding officer. No sooner had the well nigh three tons of treasure (Mexican) been delivered at Agaña than its rescuer was hurried off alone to Manila with ample funds in possession of the entire population of the devastated island. For some seven years continuously his was a well known figure at Newport, where in April last he received telegraphic orders for duty in Haiti. That his methods and measures were notably successful and highly appreciated is abundantly evident from an eloquent and touching letter of condolence from the officers and employees of the Jacmel Custom House."

First Lieut. Charles O. Curtiss, Officers' Reserve Corps, National Guard of Washington, died at Everett, Wash., Nov. 5, 1916. In announcing his death Adjutant General Maurice Thompson says: "As a loyal, patriotic citizen, a courageous and efficient soldier, he was killed at his post of duty, in defense of the civic righteousness of his city and in the cause of the enforcement of law and constitutional authority. He was a natural leader of men. In the emergency with which his fellow citizens were confronted he was chosen to occupy a position of grave danger and responsibility. He fearlessly met the trust reposed in him, and, standing in the front rank of the law abiding men of his home city, he gave his life for their common good. His unselfish adherence to the principles of our Service and his supreme sacrifice in an hour of civic disturbance should be a sacred memory

to his comrades in the National Guard and a guide to their course of conduct in times of either peace or strife."

Dr. David B. Todd, father of Comdr. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., whose death occurred at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, on Nov. 20, 1916, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 7, 1847. "During the Civil War," writes a correspondent, "David B. Todd served in the Army of the Cumberland as drummer boy and special bearer of despatches at the age of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan in 1870, and in 1871 went to California, where he was associated with his uncle, Dr. David Wooster. He was resident physician, U.S. Marine Hospital at San Francisco, and afterwards surgeon on the Indian reservation at Round Valley, Cal. Subsequently he practiced medicine in San Francisco and was elected to the Board of Education, on which he served two years. He then entered the Army as acting assistant surgeon and served in that capacity at Fort McDermitt, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal. In 1883 he returned to San Francisco and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1872 he married Miss Allie Nelson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., by whom he had one son, now Comdr. D. W. Todd, U.S.N. His first wife died in 1875. In 1880 he married Miss Wallace, of Sacramento, Cal., who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him. He was beloved as a loyal friend and was a man of unblemished character and a good citizen."

Walter Bogardus McCaskey, aged nineteen years, son of Major Edward W. McCaskey, U.S.A., died on Nov. 12, 1916. The remains were buried at Lancaster, Pa. Major McCaskey resides at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Mrs. M. J. Wallace, mother of Major Charles S. Wallace, U.S.A., died at Wooster, Ohio, on Nov. 12.

A son, William Benson Woodberry, born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Charleston, S.C., on Nov. 18, died on Nov. 19.

Mrs. Frances H. Moore, widow of John S. Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and mother of the wife of Capt. Garfield L. McKinney, Med. Corps, died at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 12, 1916.

Mr. Archibald Greenlees, father of Mrs. Offley, wife of Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Paymr. William T. Wallace, U.S.N., retired, died at Mare Island, Cal., on Nov. 16.

In announcing with the deepest regret the death of Sergt. James A. Mitchell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Ruger, H.T., who was caught in the undertow off Kahala Beach on Oct. 29, 1916, and carried out to sea, Department Commander Duty, of the Department of Hawaii, United Spanish War Veterans, in general orders dated Castner, H.T., Nov. 1, 1916, says: "It was characteristic of the man to think first of those dependent on him, and he met tragic death while trying to save them from the fate which befell him. An honored member of the United Spanish War Veterans, being quartermaster of Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 1, Department of Hawaii, he was held in peculiarly high esteem in the hearts of all his comrades by virtue of his obvious manly and upright qualities. Quiet, unassuming and simple in demeanor, Comrade Mitchell always conducted himself with the dignity of a true man and was in possession of the sincere respect of all the comrades of the order who knew him. It is sincerely regretted that owing to the unfortunate circumstances of his demise we are not permitted to render the usual homage of the order over the remains. This is felt deeply in the hearts of his comrades left behind. They extend their heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family, and bid them take consolation in the knowledge that he has left them a name that will endure as a spiritual solace in the years to come."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan D. Sanford, of Waco, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Van Boddie, to Capt. William Topping Merry, U.S.A.

Mr. Wyndham Robertson Mayo announces the marriage of his daughter, Maria Mayo Cutting, to Lieut. Morton Lindholm Deyo, U.S.N., Nov. 15, 1916, at Christ Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Andrew's Rectory, Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1916, when Miss Sallie Collins, of Virginia, and 1st Lieut. Roy H. Jones, 1st Inf., of Schofield Barracks, were united in marriage by Rev. Canon Ault. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Harriet Collins, of Maui. The groom's attendants were Lieutenant Simmons, 1st Inf., and Lieutenant Owen, 4th Cav. Lieutenant Jones has been stationed with the 1st Infantry since January, but has recently been detailed with the Signal Corps and ordered to the United States on the Nov. 7 transport. The unexpected departure of Lieutenant Jones was the cause of hastening the wedding, for the event was not to have taken place until spring. Mrs. Jones will visit her sister at Hamakua, Maui, until Lieutenant Jones has been assigned to his station.

The wedding of Miss Ella Anfrere Borland, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Borland, of Boston and New York, and sister of Lieut. John Borland, U.S.N., to Dr. Albert Rowcliffe Moffit, chief surgeon of Vassar Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., was celebrated at Wappingers Falls, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1916, in Zion Church. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Gerald Cunningham, a reception was held at The Lea, the country home of the bride at New Hamburg, N.Y. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point d'Angleterre lace, and a lace veil which was worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Francis Rives, at her wedding. She was attended by the Misses Dorothy Bigelow, Marjorie Curtis, Evelyn Rives Smith and Mildred Rives. Dr. Alfred Mittendorf acted as best man, and the ushers included Dr. Wilbur Ward, Dr. Austin Sands, of Newport, and Eliot Atwater.

The marriage of Lieut. Richard Pegram Myers, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Osgood Chapin, a daughter of Dr. Frank Woodruff Chapin and Mrs. Chapin, of Wilton, Conn., took place in New York city Nov. 18, 1916, in the old Dutch church known as St. Mark's in the Bouwerie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William N. Guthrie, assisted by the Rev. George S. Pine, of Providence, R.I. The rather unusual ceremony of blessing the ring was added to the customary marriage service. The church was lighted only in the chancel by rows of candles running at the base of the chancel walls, four tall candles standing like sentinels at the corners and two tall candles and a low row of them on the altar. Boxwood trees inclosed the chancel like a garden hedge, and there were white chrysanthemums on the altar. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a frock of brocaded crepe de Chine draped in straight folds, caught together on the shoulders with pearls over tulle and chiffon. The ex-

tremely long tulle veil had over it a shorter one of point lace that fell from a Russian headdress of point lace. She carried white roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Eleanor Virginia Randolph Chapin, in a short, low-necked frock of mauve satin, with silver cloth sleeves and a wreath of silver rosebuds in her hair. She carried a sheaf of small shaded pink and red chrysanthemums. Lieut. Richard F. Bernard, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Norman Scott, Jenifer Garnett, F. C. McCord and O. M. Read, all U.S.N. A small wedding reception was held at the New York city home of the bride's parents in Waverly place.

Miss Dorothy Capwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Capwell, of Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. Reginald B. Crockett, Coast Art., U.S.A., were quietly married Nov. 14, 1916, in the post chapel of Fort Monroe, Va. The ceremony was performed by Major A. A. Pruden, the chaplain of the garrison, at ten in the morning. The bride's mother, sister, brother-in-law and a few friends were present. Capt. Thomas C. Cook was best man. Lieut. Fred Seydel gave the bride away. Soon after the ceremony Mrs. Crockett left for California with her mother and Mrs. Seydel, her sister, and the Seydel baby, Phyllis. Mr. Crockett will spend the holidays at the home of his mother in Providence and will then go to his new station in the Coast Defense of Narragansett Bay. Mrs. Crockett will come East in the spring.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Edna Powell, of New York city, to Asst. Naval Constr. A. W. Carmichael, U.S.N.

Capt. Oscar Foley, 16th U.S. Cav., and Miss Louise Catherine Huhlein, of Louisville, Ky., were married at Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1916. The Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The bride, who wore a gown of white and silver and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Charles F. Huhlein, of Louisville. The maid of honor was Miss Lydia Belle Kuehnle, of Denison, Iowa, who wore a gown of cloth of silver and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Miss Irma Ingraham, of Attleboro, Mass., gown in white tulle and silver crystal, was bridesmaid. Captain Foley was attended by Mr. Rowland F. Philbrook, of Philadelphia. The ushers were Mr. Robert Burnell, of Providence, R.I., and Mr. Gardner Wilson and Mr. Arnoux Drew, of Boston, Mass. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the Hotel Somerset. Capt. and Mrs. Foley expect to spend two months traveling in the East, and after Jan. 1 will be at home at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, have been designated during the past week:

Delaware—Thomas W. Eaton, Edgemoor.

Massachusetts—John J. McCaffrey, first alternate, 75 Albany street, Boston.

Minnesota—Carle E. Anderson, Fergus Falls; William D. Miller, first alternate, Crookston; Loren E. Mecham, second alternate, Crookston.

Missouri—William O. Sawyers, Savannah; Eugene Dixon, first alternate, Fairfax; Cecil H. Myers, second alternate, St. Joseph.

New York—Horace M. Buck, 400 West 169th street, New York, N.Y.; Thomas F. Gilligan, first alternate, 328 East 198th street, New York city; Charles Curry, second alternate, 601 Oak Tree place, New York city; Francis L. Hagan, 172 West Eighty-second street, New York city.

Ohio—George S. Baldwin, 10532 Earle avenue, Cleveland; Virgil F. Shaw, Cambridge; Doris S. Stacy, first alternate, Marietta.

Pennsylvania—Walter E. Bullock, 1516 Locust street, Philadelphia; Walter P. Amick, first alternate, 1223 Cambria street, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN COMMANDERY, S.A.W.

The Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War gave a dinner, which was largely attended, in the Henri II. room, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., on Nov. 18. The menu and table decorations were in keeping with the reputation of the Statler. The national colors and commandery flag were displayed, the former at the head, the latter at the foot of the tables, which were arranged in "T" form. The commandery album, the Maine memorial tablet and other Spanish war mementoes were objects of interest to companions and guests. A silent toast to the memory of the companions of the commandery who had responded to the last "roll call" was proposed in touching terms by Col. W. G. Latimer, the toastmaster. This was followed by a similar tribute to the memory of Gen. Russel A. Alger, Michigan soldier and statesman.

Short addresses were made by Gen. C. W. Harrah, who dealt with the physical requirements of the soldier; by Mr. Frank B. Leland, who gave a vivid description of scenes he had witnessed during a recent visit made by him to the battlefields in France. Comdr. Divie B. Duffield, N.M., narrated a few of his experiences while a member of the U.S.S. Yosemite during the late unpleasantness with Spain, deducing the lessons to be learned therefrom. Messrs. Firth and Koehler contributed several musical selections and readings to the evening's enjoyment. Before separating all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

While as a general rule the functions given by the commandery are well attended by the companions, the attendance on this occasion surpassed in point of numbers any of those which preceded it.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, Cav., U.S.A., has a story of the border, entitled "Troop Horse Number One," which is described as a "stirring tale of Micky Medill and his horse Kavass," in the Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine.

The late Admiral Farragut, U.S.N., some fifty years ago donated the prize money awarded him by the United States Government for several captures to Zion Episcopal Church, in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., to be used in establishing a chapel in Hastings-on-Hudson. Zion Chapel has now grown to such an extent that a proposition to establish a separate parish received approval during the week at the New York diocesan convention. As an offshoot of Zion Church, of Dobbs Ferry, the chapel has done important work. Admiral Farragut resided in Hastings before and after the Civil War.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara, U.S.A., on Oct. 5, 1916, at Manila, P.I.

Capt. and Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker announce the birth of a son, George Leftwich, jr., on Nov. 17, 1916, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, wife of the late Major Robert W. Dowdy, will spend the winter at 1758 Q street, Washington, D.C., and not at F street, as has been stated.

Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., left Burlington, Vt., Nov. 21 for Washington. Colonel Dickman is the second ranking member of the machine rifle board.

Mrs. C. P. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder, U.S.A., who has been at Columbia Hospital for several weeks, following an operation, has returned to her home in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins, U.S.A., have closed their summer home at Tecumseh, Mich., and have gone to New York for a month, after which they will go South for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Harry George, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth McCalla George, arrived from Bordeaux on the S.S. Espagne Nov. 9 and are at the Schuyler, 57 West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, Mr. Charles Menoher and William Menoher arrived at El Paso, Nov. 4, after a visit of one week with Mrs. George W. Starr at Canton, Ohio, and will be at 4007 Bliss street for the winter.

Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, wife of Capt. Ralph M. Parker, U.S. Cav., with her mother, Mrs. Huntington, and two children, is visiting Mrs. Arthur M. Parker and Miss May Parker at 1515 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Orlando M. Poe and Miss Elizabeth Poe, widow and daughter of General Poe, of the Corps of Engineers, left Cobourg, Canada, this week for Atlantic City, N.J., where they will be at the Hotel Dennis for the winter.

Lieut. Pearson Menoher, 7th U.S. Cav., has just returned to Mexico, after a hurried trip to Douglas, Ariz., where Mrs. Menoher has been in the hospital. Colonel Menoher went to Douglas to meet his son, returning the following day to El Paso.

The second of the series of articles on "The Mohammedan Problem in the Philippines," written by Col. John P. Finley, U.S.A., for the Journal of Race Development, is now issued in pamphlet form. Colonel Finley made the studies, of which these articles are the partial fruit, while he was Governor of Zamboanga District, Moro Province, P.I.

The New York Times, of Sunday, Nov. 19, publishes a photograph of Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, on behalf of the American Defense Society, presenting to Capt. Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., of the superdreadnought New York, the Defense Society's trophy for the highest score in big gun and torpedo practice.

Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, left on Sunday, Nov. 19, for St. Augustine, Fla., where he will join his friend, Mr. H. S. A. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on his yacht Marold. After a short stay in St. Augustine, they will make the cruise down to Miami, Fla. General Anderson's daughters will join him at Miami on Jan. 1 to spend three months.

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., Military Attaché at Guatemala City, arrived at New York Nov. 19 suffering from a paralytic stroke, and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Esther Hasbrouck, and his sister, who went to Guatemala when they received word of his illness on Oct. 15. Captain Hasbrouck is expected to recover.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels will entertain a party of young persons at dinner aboard the Dolphin on Thanksgiving evening before the Navy Relief Society ball at the navy yard at Washington. Mr. Josephus Daniels, jr., will arrive in Washington from Raleigh, N.C., to pass Thanksgiving with Secretary and Mrs. Daniels. They also will have their younger sons with them for the holidays.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. H. R. Stanford, U.S.N., entertained at their quarters in the Philadelphia Navy Yard at dinner, Nov. 16. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. John Hood, U.S.N., Captain Kaemmerling and Mrs. C. T. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Lee Russell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Elliot Snow, Commodore Joseph J. de Kinder and Miss Stanford. Miss Caroline Shoemaker, daughter of Captain Shoemaker, U.S.N., will be Miss Stanford's guest during Thanksgiving week.

The following are new directors of the National Rifle Association of America recently elected: Col. Thomas F. Cook, California; Col. A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; Major William C. Harlike, U.S.M.C.; Major R. S. Henry, Tennessee; E. Yarde Breeze, New Jersey; Capt. C. P. Plunkett, U.S.N.; Col. M. A. Winter, District of Columbia; Comdr. Charles F. Macklin, Maryland; Major W. B. Martin, Virginia; C. C. Crossman, Missouri; Capt. George C. Shaw, U.S. Inf.; Capt. G. K. Shuler, U.S. M.C., and 1st Lieut. T. G. Samworth, Pennsylvania.

The 11th U.S. Infantry had a regimental dinner on Nov. 6, 1916, in their new dory mess hall, which is one of the finest military institutions in Douglas, Ariz. The date of the banquet was fixed by the approaching departure of Col. and Mrs. Pickering for San Francisco. The guests of honor were seated at a table on a platform covered with purple, where, through surprise, they suffered themselves to be crowned as king and queen. As the dinner was progressive, all the guests had an opportunity to practice the table manners that they had reserved for the presence of royalty. The queen wore her dignities in the handsome manner that would be expected by her multitude of friends in the Army; wherein she had nothing on the king. The enjoyment of the occasion was heightened by the harmony and good feeling which are so prevalent in the regiment, and which have always prevailed in all organizations, from company up, commanded by Colonel Pickering. The rousing tenor of the entertainment testified to the readiness of the untiered 11th to follow their gallant leader to glory.

The twenty-sixth fall dinner of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was served at the Hotel Vermont, Burlington, Nov. 17, with members and guests to the number of sixty-nine in all in attendance. The dinner was immediately preceded by a reception in the hotel parlors, where the guests were received by Col. J. T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., the commander; president, Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reeves, of Northfield; and Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Howard, U.S.A. Among others present were Gen. and Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Miller, Chaplain and Mrs. D. L. Fleming, all U.S.A.; Col. H. S. Foster, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Robert Roberts, George S. Howe, the Rev. and Mrs. I. O. Smart and Mrs. F. M. Barstow. The national and state flags flanked the commandery banner on the wall at the rear. The 2d U.S. Cavalry orchestra furnished music while an exceedingly palatable dinner was being served. A number of interesting speeches were made, which included one by Captain Reeves on the Philippines and 1st Vermont Infantry, of which he was Colonel when it was in Texas.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, wife of Captain Grant, U.S.A., is a guest at Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N.J.

Col. William F. Lassiter, U.S.A., sailed on board the St. Paul from New York for Liverpool on Nov. 18.

Mrs. Samuel Reber, wife of Colonel Reber, U.S.A., is spending the early winter at 1712 H street, Washington.

Mrs. Donald Godwin has joined Lieutenant Godwin, U.S.A., at Old Point, Va., after a visit in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John Lincoln Clem, U.S.A., have recently leased an apartment at 1870 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph T. Clement, U.S.A., have taken an apartment in Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla., where Lieutenant Clement is on recruiting duty.

The Washington Post for Nov. 18 publishes a picture of Miss Mildred March, daughter of Col. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va.

A son, Charles Henry Morrison, jr., was born to Lieut. Charles Henry Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 19.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Clark, who are in New York for the Army and Navy game, will go shortly to Lieutenant Clark's post at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Isaac Newell sailed on the Empress of Russia on Oct. 5 to join Major Isaac Newell, U.S.A., Military Attaché, American Legation, at Peking, China.

Mrs. John H. Russell will remain in Washington this winter after Lieutenant Colonel Russell, U.S.M.C., leaves for his new post at Santo Domingo after Christmas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Treadwell, U.S.N., have recently arrived at the Corson Cottage, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Chester Wells has left Newport to join Commander Wells in Boston.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., have closed their house in Litchfield, Conn., and after visiting their sons in Atlanta, Ga., and Humboldt, Ariz., are expecting to be for the winter in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Deane C. Howard, M.C., U.S.A., has been selected as chairman of the Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross. Major William R. Grove, Q.M.C., U.S.A., is a member of the executive committee of the chapter.

Mrs. Ormond Lee Cox, wife of Lieutenant Cox, U.S.N., has been visiting in Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Cox is on duty on the U.S.S. Nevada. Lieut. and Mrs. Cox have left for New York to attend the Army and Navy game, and will then go to Fremont, Ohio, on leave.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George C. Thorpe entertained a party of guests at the Russian ballet at the Belasco Theater, Washington, on Nov. 21, followed by a supper at the Willard. Their guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis J. Magill, Mrs. Charles Hussey and Major Harry Lay, U.S.M.C.

A charming group photograph of Mrs. C. W. Fenton and her two children is reproduced in the National Courier, of Washington, D.C., issue of Nov. 18. That paper also announces that Mrs. Fenton, who is the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, Cav., U.S.A., "has arrived at Fort Myer to assume her social duties."

Among the Army people seen at the opening of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in New York were Colonel Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Col. George Read, Capt. George Russell, Capt. Thomas Milling, Captain Pallen, Captain Platt, Lieut. Karl Bradford and Captain Alexander.

A ship's bell has recently been presented to the "Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason House" in Washington, D.C., the gift of Mrs. George Dewey, president of the Women's Section of the Navy League. Capt. David Todd, U.S.N., recently gave a lecture on "Radio" there, and on Nov. 22 Frederick Bulkeley Hyde gave an illustrated talk on "Samoa and Other Islands of the South Seas."

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, wife of Captain Minnigerode, U.S.A., and two little girls are visiting Captain Minnigerode's sister, Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, in Washington. Miss Mary Lord Andrews was hostess at a tea on Nov. 20 in honor of Miss Pocahontas Butler, daughter of former Senator and Mrs. Marion Butler, whose marriage to Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will take place on Thanksgiving Day at the Butlers' country home in North Carolina.

Major E. R. Tilton, U.S.A., of the Coast Artillery, and Mrs. Tilton, who have been in San Francisco for the past three years, are at the Hotel Astor in New York on a six weeks' leave. From here they will go to New London, Conn., where Major Tilton will be on duty for the next three years. While in New York Major and Mrs. Tilton were the guests of their son, Mr. E. R. Tilton, jr., who is a business man in the city. Other guests at Hotel Astor this week included Gen. J. K. Lee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. P. L. Thomas, U.S.A., Capt. W. T. Chambers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chambers, Major J. S. Herron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Herron, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Major and Mrs. Herron were the theater guests of Capt. and Mrs. N. J. Shelton, U.S.A., on Nov. 21, to see the play of "Betty."

Capt. A. B. Cox, 2d U.S. Cav., who has just been ordered to the General Staff of the Army and assigned to duty in Major General Funston's command, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, has left Burlington, Vt., with Mrs. Cox and children, for San Antonio. "Captain Cox," says the Burlington Free Press, "has been the adjutant of the 2d Cavalry for over two years, serving under Colonels Nicholson and Dickman and filling his difficult position with rare ability. His courtesy to all who have been associated with him will long be remembered. The new honor which comes to him is well earned, for a more faithful and conscientious Army officer cannot be found. Capt. and Mrs. Cox have made many friends in Vermont, especially in Burlington, who keenly regret that they must leave Fort Ethan Allen and wish them every success in their new station."

On Nov. 3 Col. and Mrs. James H. McRae, at their home in Honolulu, gave a large reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., who leave on the next transport for the mainland. The house was most beautifully decorated in flowers in all shades of rose and pink—the tones being carried out in every detail. The Misses McRae were assisted in the tea room by a bevy of charming young ladies, namely, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Helen Ohnstad, Miss Bailey, Miss Evelyn Hodges, Miss Raymond, Miss Katherine Raymond, Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum. Mrs. Dashiell was popular and busy at the punch table, while Mrs. Kendall served ices and Mrs. Houston coffee at the tea table. Ernest Kaai's orchestra furnished the plaintive and much loved music of Hawaii and was a great addition to a charming party. The guests calling numbered about one hundred and fifty and were from Honolulu, Schofield Barracks, Forts Ruger, DeRussy, Armstrong and Kamehameha and the naval station at Pearl Harbor and Fort Shafter.

Asst. Paymr. H. P. Tudor, U.S.N., is registered at the Willard, Washington.

Comdr. Leon S. Thompson, U.S.N., left Newport, R.I., on Nov. 20 for New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Qualtrough, widow of Captain Qualtrough, is at the Grafton, Washington, for this winter.

Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus will leave Washington shortly for an indefinite stay in North Carolina.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., arrived at the Training Station, Newport, R.I., on Nov. 16.

Mrs. Harry Otis Perley, widow of Colonel Perley, Med. Corps, spent several days at the Willard, Washington, this week.

Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, wife of Major Lukesh, U.S.A., was "at home" at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Nov. 23.

Paymr. and Mrs. James Carroll Hilton have been spending the past week in New York, where they will attend the Army and Navy game.

Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, wife of Captain Parker, U.S.A., and children are the guests of Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, 1515 L street, Washington.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden C. Richardson have had as their guest in Washington the former's mother, Mrs. Richardson, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., former U.S. Naval Attaché at London, arrived in New York from Rotterdam on board the Nieuw Amsterdam on Nov. 17.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., who have been attending the horse show in New York during the past week, were registered at the Wolcott Hotel.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and Miss Alexandrine Fitch have sent out invitations for a dinner in Washington on Nov. 29 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Wilson, widow of Captain Wilson, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Abercrombie, recently returned to Washington and are at their residence, 1309 Twentieth street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jernan Edward Fischer, who are in New York for the Army and Navy game, will return to Washington to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Fischer's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Dulin.

Col. George R. Cecil, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cecil have taken an apartment at the St. Nicholas, California avenue, Washington, where they will spend the winter. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Johnson are also at the St. Nicholas.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of General Crawford, U.S.A., has sent out cards for a tea at their residence, 1312 Nineteenth street, Washington, on Dec. 8, when she will present her daughter, Miss Delores Crawford, to Washington society.

Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., returned to Washington on Nov. 20 from the Plains, Virginia, where she has been spending the past ten days. She will be a debutante in Washington this season.

Col. and Mrs. George Downey, Lieut. and Mrs. David Le Breton, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus and Col. and Mrs. Russell were among those in the audience at the National Theater, Washington, on Nov. 20, to see "Chin Chin."

The Washington Post for Nov. 19 publishes a picture of Miss Josephine March, daughter of Col. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., commanding officer at Fort Myer, Va. A picture of Mrs. Clarence Hinkamp, wife of Lieutenant Hinkamp, U.S.N., also appears in the Post for that date.

Over 200 guests attended the first formal hop of the season given at Washington Barracks on Nov. 17. The commandant of the post and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick received the guests. The U.S. Engineer Band played for the dancing, and a buffet supper was served throughout the evening.

Mrs. Theodoric Porter, wife of Commodore Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., gave a large auction party at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20. There were eleven tables, the prize-winners being Mrs. Cole, wife of Brigadier General Cole, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Nulton, wife of the Commandant of Midshipmen; Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Kinkaid, Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Guest, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hepbrim, Mrs. Theodore Johnson, Mrs. Gassaway and Miss Charlotte Murray; Mrs. Harrington, wife of the Governor of Maryland, and Mrs. Eberle, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, were also guests.

The President and Mrs. Wilson occupied a box at the exhibition drill given at Fort Myer, Va., on Nov. 18, for the benefit of the Army Relief. Others in the audience were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Miss Mary Gheen, Col. and Mrs. Dion M. Williams, the Misses Chase, daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil, Miss Luman Morgan, the Misses Scriven, daughters of Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. David W. Todd, Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Miss Caroline Nash, Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Colonel Wyeth, U.S.A.; Miss Emily Chase, daughter of Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A.; Lieut. John Thompson, U.S.A., Lieut. Creed H. Boucher, U.S.N., Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N.

A most unusual and interesting concert was given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, in New York city, writes a correspondent, on Saturday evening, Nov. 11, by Mrs. David Gillespie, who, as Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, was so well known to many Service people. "It was called a lecture-recital, the subject being Edward Grieg and his songs. The rather cheerless concert hall was transformed by the simple but artistic decoration of the stage and by the well studied arrangement of the lights into the quiet intimacy of an evening at home. Mrs. Gillespie, as a lecturer, is possessed of great simplicity and charm of manner, and an entire absence of self-consciousness, due to her enthusiasm and thorough mastery of her subject. The sketch of Grieg's life, while instructive, was not in the least didactic, carrying her hearers along with her in ever-increasing interest. Mrs. Gillespie has a beautiful voice, pure, warm and tender and under such absolute control that it responded to all the varying emotions of the twelve beautiful selections given from the archness and daintiness of "Good Morning," the warmth and languor of "The Odalisque," the majesty of "Solvejg's Song," the gentle melancholy of "The Spring," and "On the Journey Home" to the exquisite tenderness of the two children's songs, "The Christmas Tree" and "The Evening Song of the Little Horse." Mrs. Gillespie was assisted by Mrs. Jessie Wood Cincere at the piano, whose playing was greatly appreciated and enjoyed. A great number of concerts are given in New York during the season, but so far as known no singer has, as yet, entered the lecture field, combining in one person singer and lecturer. It has remained for Mrs. Gillespie to blaze this most interesting trail."

Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, widow of Major Wallis O. Clark, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 221 Harvard street, Brookline, Mass.

Gen. Charles Francis Roe, N.G.N.Y., formerly of the U.S. Army, wishes it known that he is very much alive. The death of an officer of that name reported was that of Capt. Fayette W. Roe, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Charles H. Patterson was guest of honor on Nov. 21 at a luncheon given by Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr and Miss Kerr, of New York. Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Walter C. Bettinson, Miss Tredwell, Miss Costello, Mrs. Arthur Shady, Miss Lockwood and Miss Candace Hewitt were the other guests.

Major and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, U.S.A., and daughter, Miss F. Barnhardt, have arrived in Washington, D.C., and have taken an apartment at 1919 Nineteenth street, N.W. Major Barnhardt has recently been assigned to the Q.M. Corps as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Harold R. Keller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keller (Edith Wilbur) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Harold Russell Keller, Jr., born at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19, 1916. The little son is a grand-nephew of Capt. William G. Doane, U.S.A., and a nephew of Lieut. John Wilbur, U.S.N., and of Lieut. William H. Wilbur, U.S.A.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., has returned to his home from St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Colo., where he sojourned two months with a broken pelvis. He is still on crutches, but the surgeon in charge promises complete use of his legs in a few weeks' time. The General met with the accident in a railroad train in Goodlands, Kas., on Sept. 9 last.

Mrs. C. L. Foster, wife of Major C. L. Foster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was operated Nov. 3 by Dr. Will Mayo at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., is recovering rapidly. Mrs. Foster was accompanied by her brother, Dr. H. W. Kostmayer, of New Orleans. Mrs. Foster will return to New Orleans and visit her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kostmayer, 5360 Chestnut street, until Dec. 7, when she will join Major Foster, who is stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

A tea dance will be given in Corbin Hall, Governors Island, New York city, on Saturday, Dec. 2, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, in aid of the Christmas boxes to be sent to Goetot, France, for distribution by Mme. Patrice, of the French Red Cross, and Mme. de Diart, of Belgium. These ladies are in charge of many colonies of Belgian children, also some Alsatian children from Belfort and Thann. Tickets, one dollar, may be procured from Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Gilbert Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall, of Fort Greble, R.I., are in New York at the Hotel Astor for the week-end, coming here mainly to attend the Army and Navy football game on Saturday. With Capt. and Mrs. Marshall is Miss Washburn, of Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, a sister of Mrs. Marshall. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall, of Washington, D.C., and Col. William Chamberlain, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Fort Andrews, Mass., are also at the Hotel Astor for the week-end; also Capt. R. M. Danforth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Danforth.

The non-commissioned staff of officers at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., presented to Mrs. A. B. Cox, wife of Captain Cox, 2d U.S. Cav., a handsome silver pitcher and tray on Nov. 21. Col. W. C. Rivers, the commanding officer at the post, in the absence of Col. J. T. Dickman, made the speech, and the first sergeants as well as the staff were present. The adjutant acknowledged the gift briefly but feelingly. The officers of the post gave a reception on Nov. 22 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cox at the Officers' Club. Capt. and Mrs. Cox left Nov. 23 for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, to which the Captain has been assigned.

"In this age when the stepping stone to popularity is to insult the Army and the Navy," writes an officer, "and the way to ready sales and large royalties for a writer is to sneer at, malign and discount the profession of arms, it is decidedly exhilarating to run across such a story as Alfred Pettibone's 'The Yellow Furlough,' which recently appeared in four issues of the All-Story Magazine. It seems an answer to all the books which make a mock of training, discipline, breeding and preparedness, such as, I believe, 'The Admirable Crichton.' At any rate, many of the situations illustrate strikingly the need of preparedness of the brand supplied only by Regular troops. Aside from its deeper purpose, the story is intensely interesting in itself, but one could have wished for a fuller description of the Philippines. I congratulate Alfred Pettibone upon his work." "Alfred Pettibone," as was recently noted in these columns, is the pen name of Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired.

PHILIPPINE CONGRESS MEETS.

The new Philippine Congress, convened under the Philippine bill which was signed by President Wilson on Aug. 29, met on Oct. 16, according to Associated Press correspondence printed in the newspapers on Nov. 22, and, for the first time in the history of the government of the islands, a full-blooded Moro took his seat in the upper house. The Moro Senator is Hadji Butu, for many years Prime Minister of the Sultan of Sulu, that unofficial functionary of the American Government who wields an immense influence among the Mohammedans of the Sulu archipelago and of the Far East generally. Two other full-blooded Moros took their seats in the lower house side by side with two delegates from the wild tribes—one an Igorot and the other an Ifugao. The tribes these men represent stepped out of savagery only yesterday and their names are linked with some of the bloodiest deeds in Philippine history.

Hadji Butu, who becomes a member of the Senate by appointment of Governor General Harrison, is looked upon as one of the strongest men among the Moros and has always counseled conciliatory tactics on their part toward the Government. In the last few years he has played a leading role in the transformation of the island of Sulu from a region of murder and pillage to one of progress and industry. Datu, or Headman, Piang, one of Butu's fellow-tribesmen in the lower house, was famous in the days of the American occupation of Mindanao. Datu Piang took to the mountains in the days of Spanish rule and transferred his hostility to the Americans on their arrival. He held sway in an almost impregnable fortress, from which many a raid was started and where many a refugee from American justice took shelter. He at last became persuaded that the Americans really stood for justice and humanity and laid down his arms.

All together nine provinces, hitherto regarded as too close to savagery to have governmental representatives, have spokesmen in the new Congress. Among these nine is the province of Luzon, the home of the so-called wild people who until a few years ago were chiefly noted for

their proficiency in head hunting. Twenty of the twenty-two members of the Senate belonged to the Nationalist party. This party was organized on a platform of immediate independence for the island, but later gave its support to the Philippine bill under which the present government has been organized.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION OF INFANTRY.

We take the following extracts from an interesting article on "Rapid Transportation of Infantry," by Lieut. Col. C. H. Martin, 18th U.S. Inf., who was in command of the troops making the practice march described, which will appear in the next issue of the Infantry Journal.

In early September, 1916, Gen. Thomas F. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Arizona district on the Mexican border, directed what is believed to have been so far the longest practice march in the United States by motor trucks. The march was made by the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, and 3d Battalion, 14th Infantry—eighteen officers and 489 men.

The command was transported by the 55th Motor Truck Company, which consists of thirty-three 1½-ton Vellie motor trucks and two Dodge automobiles, with a personnel of mechanics, drivers, etc., numbering fifty-one, commanded by Capt. R. C. Kirtland, 22d Inf. The march was made from Douglas, Ariz., to Roosevelt Dam and return, a distance of 665 miles, and consumed ten days.

The truck company was organized for the expedition as follows: For transportation of troops, 26 trucks; for transportation of baggage and rations, 5 trucks; for gasoline and oil, 1 truck; for transportation of repair parts, etc., 1 truck; and was divided into three sections, one carrying the troops of each battalion, and one a ration and baggage section. Accompanying the column also were two motorcycles, intended for reconnaissance, which, on account of the rough, broken roads traversed, had to be abandoned; and three automobiles for the accommodation of those officers who did not ride with the drivers on the trucks themselves.

The maximum load of this truck is 4,000 pounds. Although the body can accommodate twenty men comfortably seated, to prevent overloading two squads (sixteen men) with their full field equipment were seated in the body of the truck. A sergeant or commissioned officer rode beside the driver. Four trucks, two for each battalion, were assigned for rations, and one for baggage. Seven days' rations were carried. Company and battalion equipment "A" was prescribed, with the exception of field desks, mosquito bars, shoe stretcher, arm repair chest, and horse and mule supplies. No supply truck carried at any time a load over 3,200 pounds. In the normal organization of a truck company one truck is assigned for the mess of its personnel, but by attaching this personnel to the different companies for rations this truck came into the general use of the command, giving us thirty-one trucks instead of thirty.

Just after crossing the Gila River on Sept. 18 orders were received for the return of the battalion of the 14th Infantry to Douglas; the rest of the march was made by the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, alone, with nineteen out of the thirty-three trucks of the train.

The march was made in a leisurely manner with the exception of a march of 112 miles on Sept. 22 (in twelve hours, from Florence to Tucson, Ariz.), when a record under most adverse road conditions was attempted. Suitable camp sites as a rule determined the day's march. By leaving camp as late as the middle of the day marches of over seventy miles could be made before night with the men arriving in camp without the least fatigue, ready to pitch camp or go into battle, and this condition could be maintained indefinitely. The average march for the ten days was 66½ miles per day. The total marching time from camp to camp was eighty-four hours, or an average of eight miles per hour. Unquestionably on good roads a maximum of at least twelve miles per hour could be maintained indefinitely. A 100-mile march per day of eight hours would be dependable.

The general route taken was the so-called "Borderland Road" from Douglas to Phoenix and the Apache Trail from Phoenix to Roosevelt Dam. Returning, a short cut across the desert was made from Superstition Mountain to the Gila River (twenty-five miles) at Florence. A detour was made to include the old Casas Grandes ruins and the town of Casa Grande.

At best Arizona is not celebrated for its highways. Rains of unprecedented severity left their marks even in the roads in innumerable dry washes. Generally these could, with careful driving, be negotiated by the trucks, but in the vicinity of the Empire Ranch the banks had to be cut down.

I think this test demonstrates that light trucks can negotiate any road that loaded wagon transportation can. The actual cost of the operation of the trucks was as follows:

2,430 gallons gasoline at 24½ cents, \$595.35; 100 gallons lubricating oil at 38 cents, \$38; general repairs, gas leads, spring clips, etc., \$8; total, \$641.35.

Average mileage on one gallon of gasoline, 7.6 miles. Had the command marched on an estimate that it could have covered the distance in forty-five days (fifteen miles per day), the forage alone consumed by mounts of officers and the animals of the field train would, at current prices in this market, have amounted to \$478.90. Freight charges on forage shipped by rail, or higher prices demanded in the mountains, would certainly have covered the difference notwithstanding the fact that the price paid for gasoline seems excessive.

A highly trained Cavalry command of the same size might have made the march in twenty-six days—twenty-five miles per day. The forage alone for the mounts and trains at current prices, making no allowance for cost for rail shipments or higher prices in the mountains, would have amounted to \$4,678.80. By rail at the current rate of four cents per mile the transportation of the troops alone would have cost \$11,272.80.

Of course, the extent of the deterioration of the trucks due to the movement enters into the question. This is a most difficult factor to determine. The life of the truck is unknown. Like harness and wagons, should they be considered as never giving out, but kept in serviceable condition by constant repairs? As these trucks were new, the repair item on this basis would be too low. Figuring the life of the truck tire as approximately 2,500 miles, the tire depreciation on the trip would amount to twenty-five per cent. and run into a cost of \$2,000. If this item is added to the above cost of operation of the trucks we arrive at these comparative estimates for transportation of such a command: By rail, \$11,272.80; by mounted troops, \$4,678.80; by auto truck, \$2,641.35; by foot troops, \$478.90.

Troop movements by rail are fixed and inelastic. They are proverbially slow, especially where large commands are concerned—not even counting the time involved in assembling motive power and rolling stock, in marching

the troops to the point of embarkation and in the en-trainment. The end of the journey, especially in war, seldom finds the troops, at the point needed, and further marching and confusion ensues. Quite different is a march by auto truck trains. Here the movement, at speed, begins in the very camp of the troops. On a terrain where impassable obstacles do not intervene the march is not even limited by the available roads. The troops can be landed at the exact spot needed. Should the military situation change during the movement, part or all the troops could be deflected to the next vital point. All of this leaves out of account the ease with which railways are disabled.

Foot troops to cover this march would have required forty-five days; the cavalryman twenty-six days. The slow infantryman mounted in the motor truck, would, however, have increased his mobility three times that of the cavalryman with only about half the expense of transportation.

As demonstrated by this march, even in a rough, broken country motor transport increases the mobility of foot troops four and a half times and exceeds that of cavalry almost three times with about half the expense.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 18th Inf., who accompanied the expedition as an observer, commented on it as follows: "There is no doubt, in my own mind, and has not been for a number of years, that what is known as the 1½-ton auto trucks can be advantageously and economically used, not only for the transportation of troops, but likewise for the transportation of supplies for them. In my opinion, provisions should be made for supplying all Infantry organizations with at least a sufficient number of trucks to carry the ammunition and supplies, and replacing with them the present regimental transportation that is furnished to all Infantry regiments. This opinion is confirmed by reports received from the existing European war, and is expressed in spite of the present high cost of gasoline, which is likewise due to the existing war in Europe."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINIONS.

According to an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army the appropriation for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps provides for the flying clothing for the officers and enlisted men of the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Aviation Section, while they are in active service. The supply officer of the Aviation Section at Chicago, Ill., asked whether the flying clothing was regarded as equipment. General Crowder is of the opinion that that portion of the act which provides for "aerial machines and accessories necessary in the Aviation Section" covers this, and is intended to apply to the purchase of this clothing as a part of the provision made for the training of the enlisted Reserve Corps in this branch of the Service.

In response to Lieut. Benjamin Van Campen, General Crowder states that the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as now constituted by law, are an integral part of the Army of the United States, and are privileged to purchase equipment for the Quartermaster General of the Army. Lieutenant Van Campen requested the Quartermaster General to furnish him with a list of the uniforms and equipment needed for a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with prices and a statement to be followed in obtaining the articles required. He also asked a decision as to whether members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are entitled to purchase uniforms, clothing, materials and equipment, under the provisions of Par. 1174, Army Regulations. The National Defense Act provides that: "The Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, Volunteer Army, Officers' Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard, while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law." Under the provisions of that law the Secretary of War, in a communication to the Quartermaster General of the Army relating to the uniforms and insignia of the Officers' Reserve Corps, stated on Oct. 13, that the personnel therein named are privileged to equip themselves through purchases from the Quartermaster General in accordance with the requirements of orders affecting the uniform and equipage required by them in the performance of their military duties, and as members of the Army; and provided the property is available, and is purchased for their personal use.

"Secretary of War Baker deserves the commendation of the advocates of a broad policy of national defense," said George Hewitt Myers, secretary of the Army League, "for his recent opinion supporting the policy of former Secretary Root relative to the General Staff of the Army. His policy as outlined in this opinion can be fully appreciated only by the closest students of military affairs, but even the casual readers of the reports of the European war cannot fail to observe that the General Staff organization deserves the credit for the magnificent military forces that France and Germany have placed in the field. The mistakes of the other belligerents are not due to the absence of individual intelligence, patriotism or bravery of the men in the field, but to the lack of a well organized General Staff. In France a large, well organized General Staff was intrusted with the safety of the republic and in Germany with the perpetuity of the empire. Even the German Emperor would not ignore the well thought out recommendations of the General Staff, and France, in her military policy, adheres closely to recommendations of the General Staff. The occasion for this opinion is, as the Secretary terms it, a 'glancing blow' which was directed at the General Staff by an obscure provision of the National Defense Act passed at the last session of Congress. Under the guise of prohibiting the General Staff from exercising administrative duties some of the small Army members of Congress succeeded in inserting into the bill an amendment which some feared and others hoped would cripple it. Secretary Baker refuses to recognize in it, as he states, 'an implied repeal of the whole fundamental theory of the Reorganization Act whereby the General Staff was created.' The importance of the Secretary's opinion is that it comes just when the War Department is engaged in the reorganization of the Army under the Defense Act. An adherence to his declared policy by the Secretary will lay the foundation for the development of any form of universal military training."

A report of all the branches of the work of The Girls' National Honor Guard is to be issued soon, according to information received from Miss Theodora Booth, the president of the organization, who has established a national headquarters at 34 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city. Miss Booth, who left New York on Nov. 23 to organize Honor Guards in Fairfield, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill., says the diplomas for the members of the

Honor Guards are ready for distribution and will be sent out shortly, together with booklets describing the Guard and its purposes and telling how to organize small chapters.

According to the Navy League, President Wilson has become converted to the policy of universal military training, with incidental military service. In an editorial to be published in its December issue Sea Power, the organ of the league, will say that it feels justified in stating that the President knows that the Hay Militia law has been a failure, and it believes that he will recommend to Congress that the system of national defense be done away with. Sea Power will say: "We have information, coming from a source which forbids doubt, that the President is to-day more firmly, more earnestly convinced of the need of preparedness than he has been at any time. Neither the Navy League nor Sea Power has been a consistent supporter of the President. There have been times when we disagreed totally with his policies, and when we said so plainly. Not, therefore, as those who have his confidence, but rather as those who have been obliged to be to some extent his opponents and critics, we now feel it proper to predict that the people will find that Mr. Wilson is determined to carry out the three-year Navy program to the very limit of the letter and spirit of the law. Even over and beyond this, we venture to predict that the country will soon find that the President's study of the situation has led him to believe that those who favored the general military training of all competent men of military age were right, and we expect that during the coming session he will advocate what is customarily called universal military training, carrying with it so far as is necessary universal military service."

The members of the American Federation of Labor in convention at Baltimore went on record on Nov. 22 as being opposed to "militarism" generally, and particularly against military training in the public schools. President Gompers and others tried to prevent such action, but failed. In the course of a hot debate on the question Secretary Baker was denounced for "changing front" on military training. The debate also brought out a denunciation of the Socialists in the convention by Delegate Furuseth, chairman of the committee which reported unfavorably the resolution against military training in the public schools as proposed by the Secretary of War. "Children of the master class are being taught to bear arms," he shouted, "and I am astounded that you radical Socialists come into this convention asking that the proletariat children be prevented from knowing what a weapon looks like or how to use it. You men who will not fight and you women who will not be mothers are an abomination to the world."

The crisis over the sale of the West Indian Islands at last is ended and the result is an absolute victory for the Danish government, and an indorsement of the sale treaty, says a special despatch to the New York Times from Copenhagen, Denmark, on Nov. 21. At the sale commission's meeting on that date reports were read from Radicals, Socialists and Moderates, all unanimously advocating the sale. The Moderates, who raised the chief objection to the sale, now declare themselves ready to join in a report in favor of it. The Conservative party has not yet finished its special report, but it is almost certain the commission will stand 23 to 7 in favor of the proposal. Thus a ratification of the treaty is absolutely certain, and a settlement will result from the plebiscite on Dec. 14. The correspondent ventures the prediction, "by the middle of February the Stars and Stripes will float over the Danish West Indies."

Bids for the construction of 148 airplanes for the Army were opened at the War Department in Washington on Nov. 23. The Benoist Aeroplane Company of Sandusky, Ohio, made the lowest price, offering to construct all the machines for \$12,000 each. This company, however, guaranteed a speed of only sixty-five miles an hour and ability to climb 3,200 feet in ten minutes. The Buffalo Aeroplane Company guaranteed a speed of ninety miles an hour and ability to climb 6,500 feet in ten minutes. The company wants \$14,570 apiece for eighty machines and \$18,475 for four machines. The Curtiss Company set a price of \$22,500 apiece for machines which it would not guarantee to climb more than 2,000 feet in ten minutes, or to range in speed more than sixty-five miles an hour. The highest price asked, by the Wright-Martin Company, was \$29,497 for each of twelve machines.

The Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of the Attorney General to the fact that the uniform of the United States Navy is being used to advertise a stock-selling aircraft company in New York. Under Section 125 of the Act of June 3, 1916, this is unlawful, and it is presumed that the Department of Justice will take steps to enforce the law. A fine of not exceeding \$300 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, is provided for any person found guilty of violating the act.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, was on Nov. 20 called over to Atlantic City, N.J., to assist the Mexican Joint Commission in working out an agreement for the border patrol. This is the third time that the assistance of General Bliss has been called for by the commission. It has occurred to many of the students of the Mexican situation that General Bliss or some Army officer who is acquainted with the situation should have been made a member of the commission.

The Panama Canal Record announces that notice has been received from the Anglo-American Steamship Agencies, on behalf of the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line), that the company has granted a reduced rate of \$48 from Cristobal to New York to members of the U.S. Army and Navy forces stationed on the Isthmus and their families, in place of the usual fare of \$64.

While officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy are deprived of their pay during sickness due to their own misconduct and not contracted in line of duty, they

are on a different status if they receive injuries from this cause. According to the decision of the Comptroller an officer or enlisted man injured while in a state of intoxication is entitled to pay during the period in which he is recovering.

According to an announcement made by Governor H. C. Stuart, of Virginia, the date for the Confederate reunion has been officially fixed for May 28 to 31, 1917. "This will make," he adds, "either June 1 or 2 available for unveiling the Virginia Monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is, of course, our intention to have ceremonies worthy of the importance of the event."

Capt. Charles De Forrest Chandler, Signal Corps, has been ordered to Omaha, Neb., to take preliminary steps for the establishment of the Army Balloon School. The extensive plant for the production of hydrogen gas, which was some time ago transferred to the Weather Bureau, is to be turned back to the War Department. Omaha is regarded as an ideal location for the new school.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is in Detroit, Mich., conducting an investigation under the direction of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. There is a project for the establishment of an aeronautic school in that vicinity.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 274, NOV. 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, Cav., D.O.

First Lieut. Paul W. Evans, S.C., relieved duty in Canal Zone; expiration of leave to Fort Sam Houston.

Par. 55, S.O. 265, War D., Nov. 11, relating to Capt. Thomas DeW. Milling, aviation officer, revoked.

G.O. 58, OCT. 31, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions in regard to the methods of making requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores.

II.—Par. I, G.O. 100, War D., 1911, is rescinded.

III.—Publishes the provision of law which appears in the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, relating to settlement of transactions between appropriation under the Signal Corps, or between the Signal Corps and another office or bureau of the War Department, or of any other executive department of the Government.

IV.—Amends G.O. 39, War D., 1915, publishing equipment tables of quartermaster supplies.

V.—Subsections a and b, Sec. 6, Par. I, G.O. 44, War D., 1916, relating to the course for non-commissioned officers at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., are amended to read as follows:

a. There will be detailed annually for instruction in the non-commissioned officers' course two classes of specially qualified and recommended non-commissioned officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery.

b. On Aug. 1 and Dec. 15 of each year the commanding officer of each regiment of Cavalry and Field Artillery serving within the continental limits of the United States will recommend to the Adjutant General of the Army a carefully selected non-commissioned officer of such ability and force of character as to be thoroughly competent upon return to the regiment to act as expert instructor of non-commissioned officers' classes, as well as serve as a model of soldierly deportment.

VI.—The duties of regimental ordnance officer will ordinarily be performed in regiments of Infantry and Cavalry by the regimental supply officer, and in regiments of Field Artillery by the captain belonging to the regimental headquarters. There is, however, no impediment to the detail of any staff officer of the regiment as regimental ordnance officer, and regimental commanders are authorized to so detail any such staff officer when in their judgment the detail of the regimental supply officer as such would tend to work hardship on that officer or interfere with the efficient performance of his other duties.

VII.—First Lieut. James P. Castleman, 13th Cav., is honorably mentioned in orders to the Army and is commended for his gallantry in action and for the successful and effective disposition of his troops in defense, thereby saving the lives of many civilians and preventing the loss of much property in the town of Columbus, N.M., on the occasion of an attack by Mexicans under Villa on March 9, 1916.

VIII.—Par. II, G.O. 91, War D., 1911, which amends the second section of Par. I, G.O. 161, War D., 1910, relating to the matter of canvas bags for recruits, is rescinded.

IX.—Relates to the duties of the General Staff, Chief of Engineers, department commanders, and Engineers in connection with military mapping.

X.—Publishes regulations for filling the position of aviator, Signal Corps, a grade created by Sec. 13, National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916.

Appointments to this grade will only be made from especially qualified civilians when it is impracticable to obtain from the Army officers suitable for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in the number allowed by law.

XI.—Par. III, G.O. 46, War D., 1916, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted therefor.

Enlisted men of the Organized Militia or National Guard who are now in the service of the United States and who were enlisted by the state authorities for the purpose of bringing organizations that had been called by the President into the service of the United States up to the minimum strength necessary to permit of the muster in of such organizations, or up to maximum strength, and who have been paid from date of muster in on, should be credited on their next pay rolls with pay from the date of enlistment to include the date immediately preceding that of muster in.

G.O. 60, NOV. 10, 1916, WAR DEPT.

In order to comply with the provisions of Sec. 24 of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, Par. 2, G.O. 64, War D., 1915, is amended to read as follows:

2. (a) Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant created or caused by the Act of June 3, 1916, in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery Corps occurring in any fiscal year will be filled by appointment as required by law, first, of cadets graduated from the U.S. Military Academy during the preceding fiscal year, for whom vacancies did not become available during the fiscal year in which they were graduated; second, under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; third, of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; fourth, of commissioned officers of the National Guard between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; fifth, of such honor graduates, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of the War Department; and sixth, of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years.

Candidates from the second class will be selected by the competitive examination prescribed for this class by Par. I, G.O. 28, War D., July 20, 1916, from those designated by the War Department, and candidates of this class must be under thirty years of age and unmarried. Candidates from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes will be selected by the competitive examination prescribed in G.O. 64, War D., 1915, from those designated by the War Department, and candidates of these classes must be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years at date of appointment.

Par. 7, G.O. 64, War D., 1915, is amended to read as follows:

7. A soldier to be eligible to compete for provisional appointment to the grade of second lieutenant for vacancies not caused or created by the Act of June 3, 1916, must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and under thirty years of age at the date of the commencement of the competitive examina-

tion and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Army as an enlisted man on or before that date; for vacancies caused or created by the Act of June 3, 1916, an enlisted man of the Regular Army or officer of the Philippine Scouts must comply with the same conditions except that only one year's service is required; in either case he must also be physically sound and of good moral character before and after entering the Army, and must be an enlisted man or officer of the Philippine Scouts when he submits his application and when he appears for examination, and if appointed a second lieutenant he must be an enlisted man of the Regular Army or officer of the Philippine Scouts at the date of his appointment.

Par. 39, G.O. 64, War D., 1915, is amended to read as follows:

39. Vacancies created or caused by the Act of June 3, 1916, remaining after the appointment of qualified candidates from (1) enlisted men and officers of the Philippine Scouts, (2) Officers' Reserve Corps, (3) officers of the National Guard, and (4) honor graduates of "distinguished colleges," will be filled in order of merit as determined by their general average, first, from those candidates whose general average is eighty-five per cent. or more, by taking first those from Class B, second those from Class C, third those from Class D; second, the remaining available vacancies will then be filled in order of merit from the remaining qualified candidates without regard to the classification.

By order of the Secretary of War:
H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 62, NOV. 13, 1916, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 4, War D., 1916, as amended by G.O. 35 and 46, War D., 1916, is rescinded, and new instructions are substituted therefor relating to the target year, ammunition, etc.

G.C.M.O. 793, NOV. 7, 1916, EASTERN DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Strong, Mass., was arraigned and tried:

Capt. Francis H. Lomax, C.A.C.

Charge I.—Violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specification charged that Captain Lomax did absent himself from his post and duties, without leave, from about 12:35 a.m., Sept. 28, 1916, until about 7:15 p.m., Sept. 29, at Fort Andrews, Mass.

Charge II.—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War.

The specification alleged that Captain Lomax, having received by telephone about 10:30 a.m., Sept. 29, 1916, from his C.O., Lieut. Col. William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., a lawful order to return to the post at once, did wilfully disobey same. This at Fort Andrews and Boston, Mass.

Findings.—Of the specification and Charge I., "Guilty."

Of the specification and Charge II., "Not Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for three months."

Major General Wood in reviewing the proceedings says: "The evidence in the opinion of the reviewing authority, is sufficient to establish the disobedience alleged in the specification of the second charge. Captain Lomax is an officer of too much experience not to know that when he deliberately delayed several hours after receiving an order to return to his post at once he was wilfully disobeying that order, and that he cannot with impunity disregard the punctilious observance of his military relations and obligations. The findings under the second charge and its specification are disapproved. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

G.O. 26, OCT. 25, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Telegraph and Telephone Platoon, Co. M, S.C. is designated 1st Platoon, Co. E, 3d Telegraph Battalion, S.C., with station at Fort Shafter, H.T., to take effect Nov. 1, 1916.

The enlisted personnel of Telegraph and Telephone Platoon, Co. M, S.C., is transferred, to take effect Nov. 1, 1916, to 1st Platoon, Co. E, 3d Telegraph Battalion, S.C.

First Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, S.C. is designated to command 1st Platoon, Co. E, 3d Telegraph Battalion, S.C., to take effect Nov. 1, 1916.

G.O. 27, OCT. 25, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Announces the instruction periods for Coast Artillery troops in this department as follows: Indoor instruction period, Dec. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917; outdoor instruction period, April 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1917.

G.O. 49, OCT. 3, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Directs the commanding general, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, and the C.O. of each regiment of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry to select enlisted men from their commands for transfer and appointment as prescribed by Sec. 1, Par. I, G.O. 34, War D., 1916. The C.O., 3d Engrs., will select from that part of his regiment in this department one enlisted man only for transfer and appointment as corporal.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans from active service on Nov. 19, 1916, is announced. (Nov. 20, War D.)
Leave two months to Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, district commander. (Nov. 15, Pacific Coast Art. Dist.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.
Leave twenty days, about Nov. 18, 1916, to Major James J. Mayes, judge advocate. (Nov. 16, War D.)
Capt. Leo A. Dewey, D.O.L., acting judge advocate, to Washington, D.C., at such time as his services may be required for temporary duty in office of J.A.G. (Nov. 20, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.
Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M.C., will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., to carry out instructions of Assistant Secretary of War in connection with the camp to be held there next year for veterans; thence to points in the Southern Department and along the border on business pertaining to the Q.M. Corps. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., detailed member of examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, C.A.C., D.O.L., hereby relieved. (Nov. 20, War D.)
The following officers of the C.A.C. will report in person to Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., president of examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., about Dec. 1, 1916, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Louis B. Bender, Ralph C. Harrison, John W. Wallis, Maurice B. Willett, Fenelon Cannon, Reginald B. Crockett and Willard K. Richards, all D.O.L. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. William G. Fleischauer, 18th Inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, 1916, vice Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Q.M.C., relieved, Dec. 2, 1916. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Jones, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 15, and is assigned to 3d Field Artillery, Dec. 16. He will join regiment at proper time. (Nov. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 249, Oct. 24, 1916, War D., as directs Major Henry H. Sheen, Q.M.C., to report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty, is amended so as to direct Major Sheen to proceed to Llano Grande, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)
Lieut. Col. Richmond M.C. Schofield, Q.M.C., is assigned to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 10, Western D.)

Major James Canby, Q.M.C., due to arrive in Manila about Oct. 4, will report as assistant to disbursing officer, with station in Manila. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

Capt. Leonard L. Delrick, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, on temporary duty with operation of detachment, Field Bakery Co. No. 11. (Oct. 26, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C. (Infantry), is assigned to the 37th Infantry, Nov. 20, 1916. Upon being relieved from present duties will join. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., as a witness before a G.C.M. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 2. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 2. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Q.M.C. (Inf.), is assigned to the 25th Infantry, Dec. 3, 1916. He will, upon being relieved from present duties, join company to which assigned. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Markey, Q.M.C., now sick in the Department Hospital, Honolulu, will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., to Letterman General Hospital for further treatment. (Oct. 30, H.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin E. Ferris, Q.M.C., Llano Grande, Texas, from temporary duty in Southern Department to proper station, Fort Leavenworth. He will be sent from Fort Leavenworth to Fort McDowell in time to be sent to Manila on transport to leave Jan. 5, 1917, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Falkenthal, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 13, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C., now at Nogales, Ariz., to duty by the commanding general, Southern Department. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Knud Boberg, Q.M.C., Columbus, N.M., from temporary duty in Southern Department to proper station, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Christian H. L. Moller, Q.M.C. (appointed Nov. 11, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort De Lesseps, Canal Zone, will be assigned to duty by commanding general, Canal Zone. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Mayben, Q.M.C., from further duty in Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Frank H. Chapman, Q.M.C. Sergeant Chapman will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in the Army Transport Service. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Guth, Q.M.C., from further duty in Army Transport Service to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank Staples, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Washington, Md., to duty at Coast Defenses of the Potomac. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank A. Mertz, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from regimental supply sergeant, 35th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., to duty by commanding general, Southern Department. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Ballard, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., assigned to duty that post. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Howard P. Kimball, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas, to duty by the commanding general, Southern Department. (Nov. 21, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, appointed Nov. 17, 1916, as indicated, will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Samuel T. Robertson from sergeant, 1st Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Titus E. Sturgeon, Q.M.C.; Edward S. Luce from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Ernest A. Reynolds, Q.M.C.; Frederick A. Dunn from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, Q.M.C.; William J. Thompson from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Walter L. Shearnan, Q.M.C.; Alexander Berwick from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. George C. Cook, Q.M.C.; Robert P. Roloff from sergeant, Q.M.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank Murray, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from sergeant, 17th Recruit Co., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Dietz, Q.M.C., appointed Nov. 9, 1916, from sergeant major (J.G.), C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp, Q.M.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William T. Doran, Q.M.C. (appointed Nov. 16, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Presidio of San Francisco, to Columbus Barracks for duty as clerk and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Dorcy L. Decker, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Corozal, Canal Zone, for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Harry O. Benson, Q.M.C. (appointed Nov. 17, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Brownsville, Texas, will be assigned station and duty by commanding general, Southern Department. (Nov. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave two months to Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., Columbus, N.M. (Oct. 21, S.D.)

Major James S. Wilson, M.C., from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Sept. 22, P.D.)

Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., now at San Francisco, is assigned to station at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary station and duty in that department and will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Major Nelson Gape, M.C., now at Worcester, Mass., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

Capt. Robert C. McDonald, M.C., Camp Wilson, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. Lanphear W. Webb, M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, from duty at that station to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

First Lieut. John M. Pratt, M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, from duty at that station upon arrival of 1st Lieut. Miller E. Preston, M.R.C., and to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps, due to arrive in Manila on the Sherman about Oct. 4, 1916, are assigned as follows: 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Holmes to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 1st Lieut. Miller E. Preston to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Paul S. Wagner to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Howard E. Harmon and Mordecai R. Bren to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

First Lieut. Basilla M. Hutchinson, M.R.C., Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 23, S.D.)

First Lieut. Homer H. Lewis, M.R.C., Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to 16th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, for temporary duty. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. Erick M. P. Sward, M.R.C., Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Llano Grande, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. Harry K. Loew, M.R.C., from duty with the 4th Infantry, Brownsville, Texas, to 36th Infantry, Brownsville, for temporary duty. (Oct. 31, S.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James A. Morgan, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Weston W. Nipper, M.R.C., is honorably discharged the service of United States. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis A. Milne, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home about Dec. 1, 1916, and from active duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James N. Jenne, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer is accepted. (Nov. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. William R. Ream, M.R.C., is appointed a member of the board of officers convened for the purpose of examining such officers as may be ordered before the board with a view to determining their qualifications for rating as junior military aviator in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and as a member of the board of officers convened for the purpose of examining certain enlisted men of the Signal Corps to determine their qualifications for rating as aviation mechanic, vice 1st Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C., relieved. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days to 1st Lieut. Henry R. Carstens, M.R.C., upon his arrival home. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry R. Carstens, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, Nov. 30, 1916, to his home and from active duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. William W. Jarrell, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, Dec. 4, to home and from active duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Ira Cohen, M.R.C., to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (Oct. 21, S.D.)

First Lieut. E. McC. Conely, M.R.C., from duty in South-

ern Department to home and from active duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert E. Caldwell, M.R.C., to active duty on the transport Buford, with station in New York city. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel M. Hoyt, M.R.C., to active duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur A. Finch, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., to his home and from active duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert W. Metcalf, Jr., M.R.C., now on leave, from further duty in Southern Department to home and from active duty, Dec. 1. (Nov. 22, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Woodruff, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted by the President. (Nov. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur W. C. Bergfeld, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert R. Warner, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, Dec. 8, to home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Andrew C. Hansen, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Esselbrugge, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul H. Ellis, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Omaha, Nev. (Nov. 21, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Claudius G. Baker, D.S., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for two months, and upon completion return to Camp Keithley. (Sept. 22, P.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene Milburn, D.S., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Regan Barracks, Albany, about Oct. 22, 1916, for two months, and upon completion return to Pettit Barracks. (Sept. 22, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Harry E. Kimble, returned to duty from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, will proceed to proper station. (Sept. 26, P.D.)

First Lieut. Rex H. Rhoades, D.S., Fort Bliss, to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class Maynard Heatherly, Med. Dept., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Harvey Kernan, Med. Dept., who will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. Bruce D. Gill, Med. Dept., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at Base Hospital No. 1. (Oct. 27, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, Med. Dept., to McAllen, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. James B. Cavenagh, C.E., is appointed division engineer of the Northern Pacific Division, vice Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E. Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., is detailed as a member of the Board of Engineer Officers appointed to consider and report upon proposed modification of the harbor lines in Boston Harbor at Jeffries Point, Mass., vice Col. William E. Craighead, C.E. (Nov. 15, C.E.)

Major Warren T. Hannum, C.E., at Eagle Pass, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

Major Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., will proceed about Nov. 4, 1916, to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty, and take over the duties assigned to Major William A. Mitchell, C.E., during the absence of that officer in hospital. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. Rufus W. Putnam, C.E., will report in person to Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 22, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Clay O. Bradley (appointed Nov. 14, 1916, from sergeant, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort Riley, Cal.), now at Fort Riley, will be sent to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major George S. Gibbs, S.O., now at El Paso, to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene A. Lohman (Cav.), S.O., to Fort Shafter for duty with 1st Platoon, Co. E, 3d Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps. (Nov. 1, H.D.)

First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, S.O., now at Atlantic City, N.J., to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for temporary duty and upon the completion to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieuts. Joseph Andrews and Roy M. Jones, S.O., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician David Reeves, Depot Co. F, S.O., Manila, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Field Co. L, S.O. (Oct. 3, P.D.)

Co. A, 2d Field Battalion, S.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, together with animals, vehicles and equipment pertaining thereto, to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

The following promotions, appointments and reductions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician: Sergt. 1st Class Thomas D. Bowman, Nov. 7, 1916. To be sergeant, first class: Pvt. Thomas Brass (formerly sergeant, first class), Oct. 7, 1916.

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician: Sergt. 1st Class Walter L. Costenborder, Nov. 7, 1916. To be sergeants: Corpls. Albert H. Tebo, Albert A. Fletcher, John R. Blumh, George F. Faircloth, Newt Frey, Henry Damm, Robert P. Grey, Ralph A. W. Pearson, Robert Hornby, Bert Hart, James F. Smyth, Walter S. Smith, Charles S. Lee, Joseph Castillo and Cook Henry Ramsay, Nov. 16, 1916.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

COL. E. S. WRIGHT, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Daniel Malley, Troop D, 1st Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Paul R. Davison, 3d Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill. (Nov. 17, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., is granted sick leave for three months and twenty-three days upon arrival at San Francisco about Nov. 13, 1916. (Nov. 1, H.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

COL. L. M. KOEHLER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Ralph M. Parker, 6th Cav., is transferred to the 2d Cavalry and upon the expiration of leave will join regiment. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Band Leader William J. O'Callaghan, 6th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Marfa, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 21, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Orlando Ward, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 26, S.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. B. DUGAN.

Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 9th Cav., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on transport to sail from Manila Oct. 15 for treatment. (Oct. 4, P.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

COL. E. W. EVANS, ATTACHED.

Capt. William L. Lowe, 10th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 20, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

COL. J. C. WATERMAN, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Clyde V. Simpson, 12th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. Alvin H. Moore, Machine Gun Troop, 12th Cav., Columbus, N.M., is transferred as private to the Mounted Service School Detachment, Fort Riley, Kas. (Nov. 16, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

COL. R. A. BROWN, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., Eagle Pass, Texas, to Del Rio, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. H. HAY.

Capt. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, 1916, vice Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., relieved from detail Dec. 2, 1916. (Nov. 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. James P. Castleman, Cav., unassigned, Fort Sam Houston, to Dallas, Texas, on duty in connection with the establishment of the Supply Depot at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and upon completion return to proper station. (Oct. 31, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, Cav., recently reappointed in the Army with rank from Nov. 2, 1916, is assigned to the 17th Cavalry. He will proceed about Dec. 21 to join the regiment. (Nov. 18, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Leave two months and twenty-eight days, upon relief from recruiting duty, to Capt. George W. Biegler, Cav., D.O.L. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave one month, upon completion of his test for junior military aviator, to 1st Lieut. George E. Lovell, Jr., Cav., D.O.L. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Hoge, Cav., D.O.L., is extended ten days. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., D.O.L., upon the expiration of his present leave will join the 10th Cavalry for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Verne R. Bell, Cav., D.O.L., from duty on recruiting service, Dec. 29, 1916. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Second Lieut. Chapman Grant, 17th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 12, 1916, assigned to 17th Cav.

Second Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 1st Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 31, 1916, assigned to 1st Cav. (Nov. 20, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Second Lieut. Raymond B. Austin, 2d Field Art., from Manila to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Sept. 25, P.D.)

Capt. Frederick B. Frennessy, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 16, 1916, vice Capt. William F. Jones, Q.M.C., relieved from detail, Dec. 15, 1916. Captain Jones is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery, Dec. 16, and will at proper time join that regiment. (Nov. 21, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

The resignation by Capt. James W. Riley, 3d Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Nov. 18, 1916. (Nov. 18, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. LE R. IRWIN.

Color Sergt. Elmer Wolf, 4th Field Art., will be placed upon the retired list by his commanding officer and will repair to his home. (Nov. 20, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Lieut. Alfred K. King, 6th Field Art., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., to Columbus, N.M., and join battery in Mexico. (Oct. 25, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph E. Myers, 6th Field Art., is extended one month. (Nov. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. George M. Brooke, Field Art., D.O.L., upon the expiration of his present leave will join 5th Field Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Robert M. Danford, Field Art., D.O.L. (Nov. 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Par. 2, S.O. 267, these headquarters, Nov. 13, 1916, is amended to read Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Kephart, O.A.C., instead of Lieut. Col. Gordon G. Heiner, O.A.C. (Nov. 16, E.D.)

Major Frank C. Jewell, O.A.C., upon completion of present duties at Boston, Mass., relieved from further duty as assistant mustering officer and to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

Major Henry J. Hatch, O.A.C., upon completion of duties at Boston, Mass., is relieved from further duty as assistant mustering officer and to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

Leave seven days, effective about Nov. 20, 1916, to Major Frank C. Jewell, O.A.C. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

Capt. Abney Payne, O.A.C., upon completion of his present duties at Medford, Mass., from further duty as assistant mustering officer to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 15, E.D.)

Capt. James B. Taylor, O.A.C., now at Waltham, Mass., to armory of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, Pennsylvania N.G., South Bethlehem, Pa., for duty in mustering that organization out of service of United States and then proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 15, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Strong, Mass., about Jan. 1, 1917, to Capt. Harry A. Schwabe, O.A.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. Edwin F. Barlow, O.A.C., upon completion of duties at Boston, Mass., is relieved from further duty as assistant mustering officer and to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

Capt. Hollis Le R. Muller, O.A.C., to San Diego, Cal., Aviation School, for temporary duty in connection with the field officers' course. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, O.A.C., upon completion of his present mustering duty at Lowell, Mass., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 15, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, O.A.C., is extended ten days. (Nov. 16, War D.)

the Coast Artillery School Detachment and to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)
First Sergt. John J. Burns, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Flagler, Wash., is placed upon the retired list at that fort and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.
Leave ten days, about Nov. 21, 1916, to Capt. Albert C. Thompson, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Nov. 20, War D.)
Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C., D.O.L., from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and to Salt Lake City, Utah, on recruiting duty about Dec. 20, 1916. (Nov. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

G.O. 29, NOV. 1, 1916, 1ST INFANTRY,

Schofield Barracks, H.T.

It becomes the painful duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the regiment the death of 1st Lieut. Virgil V. Enyart, which occurred yesterday afternoon, as the result of a regrettable accident, in line of duty.

It is a shock under any circumstances to see our comrades pass away, but especially is so in a case like Lieutenant Enyart's, where a young man in his full strength and with the promise of a successful career before him is, without warning and almost in an instant, called to his long rest. Lieutenant Enyart's entire service was with the regiment. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his parents in their bereavement.

By order of Colonel Hodges:

H. E. KNIGHT, Captain, 1st Infantry, Adjutant.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Capt. Hornaby Evans, 2d Inf., is granted sick leave for four months upon arrival at San Francisco about Nov. 12. (Oct. 26, H.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis A. Merillat, Jr., 3d Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Sergt. Fred Mandler, Co. A, 3d Inf., camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. (Nov. 22, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

COL. E. V. SMITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, 1916, vice Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 2. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., detailed in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, will report at proper time to commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary station and duty, and will join station to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 22, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

COL. L. S. ROUDIEZ, ATTACHED.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf., Fort Bliss. (Oct. 21, S.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

COL. L. L. DUFFEE, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Capt. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. Otto Heins, Headquarters Co., 9th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 21, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

COL. A. I. LASSEGNE, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1916, to Capt. Torrey B. Maghee, 11th Inf. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Sydney A. Cloman, 12th Inf. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 272, E.D., directing 1st Lieut. Matthew A. Palen, 12th Inf., to proceed from New Haven, Conn., to Pittsburgh, Pa., is revoked. Lieutenant Palen is relieved from further duty as assistant mustering officer and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Capt. Walter E. Gunter, 15th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Nov. 20, vice Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, Nov. 19, 1916. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. William E. Persons, 15th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, 1916. (Nov. 21, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Capt. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 15. (Nov. 21, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Vernon E. Prichard, 17th Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 23, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Sergt. August Faust, Co. F, 19th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 21, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Leave ten days to Major Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf. (Nov. 17, War D.)

First Sergt. William L. Franchero, Co. C, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with California N.G. as sergeant-instructor. He will proceed to Oakland, Cal. (Nov. 18, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Paul W. Newgard, 21st Inf., now at Calexico, Cal., to Palm City, Cal., for duty with the battalion of his regiment at that place. (Nov. 2, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Richard P. Kuhn, 21st Inf., Palm City, Cal., to Calexico, Cal., for duty with the battalion of his regiment at that place. (Nov. 2, Western D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Capt. George N. Bomford, 23d Inf., from duty as assistant mustering officer, Douglas, Ariz., and report to regimental commander, same station, for duty. (Oct. 24, S.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

First Sergt. William Welch, Co. B, 23d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 22, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Manton C. Mitchell, 24th Inf., now at El Paso. (Oct. 31, S.D.)

First Lieut. Edward L. Hoffman, 24th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as student, and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Capt. James A. Higgins, now attached to the 25th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment. (Nov. 21, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Capt. Edmund B. Gregory, 27th Inf., detailed in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 5, 1916, to report to commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The leave granted Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 16, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. Morrissey, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

First Lieut. Charles A. Bayler, Jr., 30th Inf., Fort Clark, to Eagle Pass for duty with company. (Oct. 31, S.D.)

32D INFANTRY.—COL. B. W. ATKINSON.

Major Rufus E. Longan, 32d Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters. (Nov. 6, Western D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Lyman, 32d Inf., a.d.c., is detailed as assistant to the intelligence officer at these headquarters. (Oct. 30, H.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon completion of duty at Governors Island, N.Y., to Major George F. Baltzell, Inf. (Nov. 16, E.D.)

Capt. William G. Murchison, Inf., assistant mustering officer, District of Oklahoma, to proper station, Fort Sill. (Oct. 31, S.D.)

Capt. James M. Graham, Inf., now at Gloucester, Mass., to the state mobilization camp, Styr, near Columbia, S.C., for duty incident to mustering the 1st Infantry, South Carolina N.G., out of service of the United States. (Nov. 20, E.D.)

Capt. Charles L. Mitchell, Inf., new at Lynn, Mass., to the armory of Battery D, 1st Field Artillery, Pennsylvania N.G., Williamsport, Pa., duty in mustering that organization out of service of the United States. (Nov. 20, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 21, War D.)

The leave granted Col. George S. Young, Inf., is extended two months for sickness. (Nov. 22, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Major Halstead Dorey, Inf., D.O.L., is announced as in charge of citizens' military training in this department. (Nov. 16, E.D.)

Leave fourteen days to 1st Lieut. Matthew A. Palen, Inf., D.O.L. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., D.O.L. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. James R. Jacobs, Inf., D.O.L., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Slocum, Ill., Dec. 13. (Nov. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald B. Sanger, Inf., D.O.L., is assigned to duty as Signal Corps superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco. (Nov. 22, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major Milton A. Elliott, Jr., P.S., is transferred from the 1st to the 2d Battalion. (Sept. 23, P.D.)

Capt. William G. Carter, P.S., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, having been returned to duty from sick in hospital, will proceed to proper station. (Sept. 26, P.D.)

Capt. Howard White, P.S., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster at Fort Omaha, Neb. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur Cody, P.S., promoted, to date from Sept. 11, 1916, is assigned to the 14th Company and will join. (Sept. 29, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Marvin R. Baer, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Oct. 24, 1916, will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will sail on the transport to leave that place about Jan. 5 for Manila for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. Marvin R. Baer, P.S., will report to commanding general, United States forces, Canal Zone, for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will comply with Par. 23, S.O. 269, Nov. 16, 1916, War D. (Nov. 18, War D.)

The following assignments of officers of Philippine Scouts, recently promoted, are made: Capt. James C. Gunn to 35th Co.; 1st Lieut. Frank Brezina to 52d Co. Captain Gunn will remain on his present duty until further orders; Lieutenant Brezina will join company to which assigned. (Sept. 27, P.D.)

Capt. Wesley King, P.S., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Jeffersonville, Ind. (Nov. 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. Clarence K. La Motte, 19th Inf., Capt. Leonard T. Baker, 37th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtliff, 16th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 26, for further consideration of the adaptability of the present regulations for automatic machine rifles, caliber .30, model 1909, approved by the War Department, March 29, 1915. The board will indicate what paragraphs should be omitted from these regulations, and what should be added in order to adapt them to the temporary use of the Lewis machine gun, and the automobile transportation to be furnished. The report of the board will include a draft of drill regulations for the Lewis machine gun, and will be submitted to these headquarters at the earliest practicable date. (Oct. 23, S.D.)

A board of officers, consisting of Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Frank W. Cox, G.S.C., and the District Engineer Officer, Los Angeles, Cal., is appointed to meet at Fort MacArthur, Cal., on Dec. 1, 1916, to consider the fire control project for the Coast Defenses of Los Angeles. (Nov. 22, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Sick leave one month, Dec. 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, retired, at the proper time to Houston, Texas, and assume temporary charge of Dec. 1, 1916, of recruiting station, during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, upon whose return to Houston, Captain Craigie will rejoin proper station. (Nov. 20, War D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The name of each of the following officers is removed from the Detached Officers' List, Nov. 17, 1916, and each officer is assigned to a regiment as indicated:

Capt. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., to 3d Cav., George V. Strong to 6th Cav., Albert Gilmer, C.A.C., Richard Donovan, C.A.C., and Ray L. Avery, C.A.C.

First Lieut. Robert D. McDonald to 8th Cav., Frank W. Milburn to 5th Inf., George H. Penabody to 3d Cav., Edward L. N. Glass to 3d Cav., Carl C. Bank to 1st Cav., Charles W. Foster to 3d Cav., Edward C. McGuire to 3d Cav., Pearson Mencher to 7th Cav., Benjamin F. Hoge to 10th Cav., Norman J. Booth to 10th Cav., Warren P. Jernigan, Cav. (unassigned), Henry J. F. Miller to 11th Cav., Clarence C. Benson to 13th Cav., Frederick Herr to 14th Cav., Karl H. Gorman to 6th Cav., Thomas H. Rees, Jr., to 8th Cav., Luis R. Esteves to 23d Inf., Tom Fox to 24th Inf., James B. Ord to 6th Inf., Oscar A. Straub to 20th Inf., Paul J. Mueller to 21st Inf., Harold W. James to 21st Inf., Earl M. Price to 14th Inf., John R. Mendenhall to 7th Inf., Edward G. Sherburne to 23d Inf., Whitten J. East, Inf. (unassigned), Leland S. Hobbs to 12th Inf., Jesse B. Hunt to 16th Inf., Gilbert S. Brownell to 17th Inf., Thomas G. Hearn to 6th Inf., John H. C. Williams to 12th Inf., Edwin A. Zundel to 6th Field Art., Herbert S. Struble to 5th Field Art., Raymond March to 6th Field Art., Earl L. Naiden, Cav. (unassigned), Harry B. Anderson, Cav. (unassigned), Leo A. Walton to 10th Cav., Ralph P. Cousins, Cav. (unassigned), William B. Peabody, Cav., Clinton W. Howard, Field Art. (unassigned), Charles C. Benedict, Lewis Gunner, Jr., Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Adlai H. Gilkeson, George E. Stratemyer, Melcher McK. Eberts and Benjamin W. Mills, all Infantry (unassigned). (Nov. 17, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The name of each of the following officers is placed on the Detached Officers' List, to take effect Nov. 18, 1916:

Capt. Walter H. Smith, 7th Cav., Joseph H. Barnard, 17th Cav., William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., James E. Wilson, C.A.C., and Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C.

First Lieut. Welton M. Modisette, 8th Cav., Emmert W. Savage, 26th Inf., Eugene M. Owen, 4th Cav., Joseph C. King, 7th Cav., Pearl L. Thomas, 12th Cav., John M. Thompson, attached 9th Cav., Thomas R. Johnson, 3d Cav., Horace H. Hickam, 7th Cav., Elbert L. Grisell, 10th Cav., Horace H. Fuller, 17th Cav., Jerome W. Howe, 10th Cav., Harding Polk, 11th Cav., Kenneth P. Lord, 8th Cav., Everett Collins, 14th Cav., Elbert E. Farman, Jr., 16th Cav., Herbert M. Ostroski, 16th Cav., David H. Cowles, 22d Inf., Robert L. Eichelberger, 22d Inf., James C. Williams, 9th Inf., William L. Roberts, 11th Inf., Alva C. Gillem, Jr., 12th Inf., Merl P. Schillerstrom, 24th Inf., John G. Thornell, 30th Inf., Herbert L. Taylor, 35th Inf., Owen R. Meredith, 7th Inf., Roger B. Har-

risson, 4th Inf., George A. Sanford, 16th Inf., Archibald V. Arnold, 5th Inf., William F. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf., Thomas S. Bridges, 6th Inf., Troy H. Middleton, 7th Inf., Philip L. Thurber, 3d Field Art., Harold E. Marr, 5th Field Art., Vincent P. Erwin, 8th Field Art., Percy Deason, 1st Field Art., William C. McCord, 1st Cav., Francis C. V. Crowley, 5th Cav., Alexander R. Cocks, attached 9th Cav., Herbert H. White, 1st Cav., Francis R. Hunter, 2d Cav., Allan C. McBride, 2d Field Art., Gustav J. Gosser, 1st Inf., Matthew A. Palen, 12th Inf., Kenneth E. Kern, 11th Inf., Wentworth H. Moss, 37th Inf., Olin O. Ellis, Inf., and William J. Fitzmaurice, Inf. (Nov. 17, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Par. 31, S.O. 265, Nov. 11, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Thomas B. Etry, retired, and 1st Lieut. Donald B. Sanger, Inf., D.O.L., is revoked. (Nov. 17, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Walter R. Talarro, San Diego, Cal. Detail for the court: Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., Col. Joseph P. O'Neil, 21st Inf., Lieut. Col. Wilson Chase, 26th Inf., Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, 21st Inf., Major Frank P. Lahm, S.C., Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 21st Inf., Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., Fred V. S. Chamberlain, 21st Inf., John H. Page, Jr., 21st Inf., James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., Hiram M. Cooper, 21st Inf., Bernard Lewis, 21st Inf., and Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 2, Western D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Regimental Supply Sergt. Louis P. Conway, 15th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 17, War D.)

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Regtl. Q.M. Sergt. James M. Kenny and 1st Sergts. George Smart and John J. Howard, retired, now at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, are detailed to duty at that college. (Nov. 22, War D.)

First Sergt. Jacob Hiltner, retired, now at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., is detailed to duty at that college. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William Bahr, retired (M.D.), Grandview, Texas, is detailed to duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. John Brown, retired, 47 Washington avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn., to duty at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. (Nov. 22, War D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard in the Federal Service were accepted by the President, to take effect on the dates given, all in 1916: Capt. William S. Collins, 7th Inf., New York N.G., Nov. 15; 1st Lieut. Reiman D. Dumont, 22d Inf., New York N.G., Nov. 15; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. W. Johnson, 2d Inf., Iowa N.G., Nov. 15; 2d Lieut. Chase A. Clark, 2d Inf., Idaho N.G., Nov. 17; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wetherell, M.C., New York N.G., Nov. 17; Capt. George R. Fairchild, 5th Inf., Ohio N.G., Nov. 20.

Major Jackson Arnold, 1st Inf., West Virginia N.G., recruiting officer, Charleston, W. Va., and recruiting party are relieved from further duty at their stations. They will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for muster out of the Federal service. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

Chaplain Ulysses G. Warren, 1st Cav., New York N.G., having been found physically disqualified for military service is discharged the service of United States, Nov. 17, 1916. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

The following officers of the New York N.G., now at the stations set after their respective names, with recruiting details, are relieved from further recruiting duty and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for muster out of the Federal service: Second Lieut. E. M. Callan, 10th Inf., Troy, 1st Lieut. A. C. Gonzalez, Jr., R.L., 2d Field Art., Ithaca; Capt. W. J. Costigan, R.L., 69th Inf., Syracuse; 1st Lieut. J. M. H. Wallace, 1st Inf., Jamestown. (Nov. 16, E.D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Lamar Y. McLeod, 1st Inf., Alabama N.G., is accepted, Nov. 20. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The resignations of 1st Lieut. Nicholas Dozier, 2d Inf., Arkansas N.G., and 1st Lieut. Spencer F. Weaver, 12th Inf., New York N.G., were accepted Nov. 22, 1916.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 23	Dec. 4	13
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	18
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	13
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sheridan	March 5	March 13	March 27	April 3	13
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 8	13
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	13
Sheridan	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 8	13

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	28
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 4	Mar. 12	23
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	23
Sheridan	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12	24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	23
Sheridan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Newport News, Va.
CROOK—At Seattle, Wash.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24, for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Nov. 8, 1916.

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The American Red Cross sent a telegram recently to Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the punitive expedition in Mexico, asking him to suggest the articles which the Regulars under his command would most appreciate as Christmas gifts from the Red Cross. This reply was received from him: "Many thanks for kind offer to contribute Christmas boxes to troops of this command. Men now well supplied with necessities, but think pipes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarettes, match boxes, pocket knives, small cans of jam, stick candies, writing materials, novels and handkerchiefs would be acceptable."

Not until the commission on the establishment of additional navy yards, of which Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., is president, makes its report to the Secretary of the Navy, will any recommendations for new work on the navy yards be made to Congress. The commission is now on its way to the Pacific coast and will probably not be ready to submit a report until some time in December. Other than the declaration that the increase in the strength of the Navy provided for by the new program will require enlarged docking facilities, Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, refused to discuss the plan of the Department.

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when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The Chief of the Bureau confined himself entirely to the discussion of the estimates, and no estimates have been made by the Department for enlargements of the docks and yards of the Navy. Civil Engineer Harris urged the committee to make prompt appropriation for the continuation of the projects already authorized for Philadelphia and other yards. With considerable emphasis Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan urged the committee to make an appropriation to increase the capacity of the storehouses for naval supplies. The Paymaster General declared that most of the storehouses were in a congested condition and the situation will grow worse with the increase of the Navy under the authorized program. Despite the many economies that have been put into effect in the Navy the prices of rations since July 1, 1915, have been rapidly increasing. The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts presented to the committee a very interesting diagram showing the course of prices throughout the country.

The British, French, Russian and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group sent a letter to the Chinese Minister of Finance at Peking on Nov. 23 saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago banks violates Article 17 of the reorganization loan agreement of April 26, 1913. The letter declares the loan is political and not industrial and asks for an explanation. The Chinese Parliament recently unanimously approved a loan of \$5,000,000 gold made by the Chinese government with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, Ill. The loan was said to be for immediate administrative needs.

Orders were issued by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on Nov. 22, for the reassembling of the Machine Rifle Board. It is said that the recall is to enable the board to divide the appropriation so as immediately to obtain a number of the light Lewis guns. The board was called to meet on Nov. 24.

There were no promotions in the Navy this week, and none will be made until after the selection board has made its recommendations.

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

It appears from the news in the early part of the week concerning the deliberations of the Mexican-American Joint Commission in Atlantic City, N.J., that our Government is at last squarely facing the issue with Mexico. After Secretary Lane's conference with President Wilson on Nov. 18 he returned to Atlantic City on Nov. 20 armed not only with plenary powers, but with a brief and forcible program of conditions to which the United States would agree. These, when presented to the Mexican commissioners, on Nov. 21, "left General Carranza's three representatives in more or less of a daze," according to the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and caused Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation, "to lose his poise." The final terms offered by Secretary Lane and his colleagues on the American Commission were that the American troops under General Pershing will be withdrawn within sixty or ninety days if in that time General Carranza has demonstrated his ability to prevent raids in their vicinity. This conditional withdrawal is to be followed by the policing of the border by the two armies, but there will be no joint action. In case raiders do cross the border into the United States, the American Government is prepared to pursue them into Mexico without restrictions as to the size of the force and range of operations. Finally, the conditions insist that the right of all foreigners in Mexico, American or otherwise, must be respected.

This is a dignified program and one worthy of the support of the American people—if it is carried through. It shows a marked change from the pacifist influences that have been the dominant power in the State Department for the last four years and which have materially weakened the standing of the United States both at home and abroad. This program would seem to indicate that the backbone of the State Department had been stiffened and that it meant, once more, to assert itself as the diplomatic representative of the greatest nation of the Western Hemisphere in a manner worthy of our country. It is to be noted that the program tacitly acknowledges conditions in Mexico that were thoroughly well known to all persons informed as to local and international affairs in the republic to the south of us. The Government had the opportunity to learn these facts three years ago, but refused to listen to the friends of the United States and Mexico who tried to present them; wholly on the grounds that they were "interested parties" and that their views were prejudiced. No effort was made, apparently, to discover if these "views" were based on facts; they were dismissed out of hearing. Now, after nearly four years of a situation that has not been to the credit of the United States, during which time American soldiers and citizens have lost their lives in circumstances that could have been easily prevented, we seem to have determined that our inaction shall cease.

The logic of the situation is that unless General Carranza's representatives agree to the propositions laid down by the representatives of the United States on the Joint Commission deeds are to take the place of words. In fact, David Lawrence, the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is unusually well informed as to the Government's policies, goes so far as to say in his paper on Nov. 21: "Eventually there would have to be intervention by the United States Government" if the Mexican commissioners do not agree to the conditions set before them. What we have got to insist on is that the Mexican commissioners not only agree to these conditions, but that they demonstrate their ability to carry them out. If they will not, then it is the business of the Government to look after its own affairs on the Mexican border in the manner that was so successfully demonstrated by the two soldier-Presidents, Grant and Hayes, and to which we have called attention on several occasions. General Carranza's vanity cannot be so great that he does not realize he owes his present position as First Chief and his continuance in that office solely to the United States. Once our Government's support is withdrawn from him his whole administration will fall to pieces from its inherent inability to stand alone.

In view of the results of the recent election the Government is in an unusually fortunate situation if it decides to take definite action in regard to Mexico. Much of the argument advanced during the pre-election canvass by the Republican candidate and speakers was on the ground that the party committed itself to a firm policy in the Mexican situation if victorious at the polls. The large vote cast for Mr. Hughes points to the fact that nearly half the voting population of the country is strongly in favor of such a course. Since the Democratic Party expressed its faith in the present Administration it naturally follows that it will be in accord with its future courses. Thus the Government can act in this Mexican situation with the knowledge that there is behind it a nation more firmly knit together than any government has had since the time of the Spanish-American War.

It is the business of the Government, it seems to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to use that enormous power now for the definite settlement of this situation once for all.

It was reported from Atlantic City, N.J., on Nov. 22 that one of the reasons why the Mexican members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission were delaying the settlement of the negotiations of the commission was that Mr. Cabrera, realizing the futility of agreeing to the American proposition without proper financing of the Carranza government, is doing his utmost as Minister of Finance to float a loan in this country before agreeing to the terms set down by the American commissioners. It has been pointed out that without money Carranza cannot keep his army together and cannot properly patrol the border. It was learned as a fact the same day, according to the New York Sun, that the proposition had been laid before the President by Americans not connected with the commission for providing a loan of \$50,000,000 for Mexico, taking as security the remaining third of the unmortgaged taxes on imports.

According to advices received by General Gonzales at Juarez, Mexico, the bandit Villa at the head of a considerable force was badly defeated by Carranza troops under General Trevino Nov. 23 in his attempt to take Chihuahua City. Villa is reported to have had more than 6,000 men under his command, and made four assaults during a seven-hour fight. He is said to have left many dead and wounded behind. He had no heavy field artillery, while General Trevino is reported to have had an ample supply of this arm. A sortie by Carranza cavalry, supported by artillery, resulted in the capture of many Villistas, who were without ammunition and were suffering for food or water. Villa is said to have led his men, riding with his crutch strapped to his saddle.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND VERDUN.

The fall of Fort Vaux on Nov. 2, eight days after the French compelled the Germans to evacuate Fort Douaumont, is above all else a striking illustration of the politician interfering with the soldier in time of war, the political principals in this case being the German Emperor and the Crown Prince. Although the Crown Prince has been trained to arms just as has any other officer in the German army, no impression has gone abroad that he had exhibited, in the days before the war, any of the essential qualities of a military leader sufficient to make him worthy of being placed in command of an army. In fact such news as has come out of Germany concerning the Crown Prince's career would indicate that he was head-strong, over-impetuous in speech and action, and without that coolness of judgment which is, above all things, demanded of a general in command of an army conducting a military campaign. Moreover, his youth weighs in the balance against his being fitted for such an important post. As a rule, the chiefs of the German armies in the field are almost twice the age of the Crown Prince. Yet with these known negative qualities the exigencies of statecraft as interpreted by the Emperor demanded that the Imperial son should be given command of an army for the sake of the Hohenzollern tradition and for the proper political effect.

Thus to the Crown Prince was entrusted the task of taking the great fortress of Verdun. From February to October the Crown Prince made an effort to carry through the task entrusted to him at a cost of men the exact number of which probably will not be known until long after the war is over. The German official bulletins offer no indication that the Crown Prince carried out the operation as far as he went by any other means than direct attack by thousands on thousands of men after artillery preparation of proportionate volume. It is the costliest form of attack known to military science; and usually it succeeds. Yet after nine months the Crown Prince failed in his campaign. And in his withdrawal he was compelled by the French to evacuate Fort Vaux within eight days after Fort Douaumont was retaken. It took the Crown Prince all the days between March 4 and June 7 to occupy Vaux after he had captured Douaumont.

There is a tendency of military writers of the hour to charge Generals Falkenhayn and Hindenburg, in turn, with the responsibility for the German plans for the taking of Verdun and the German defeat. But it is to be noticed that all the official bulletins from that sector have been entitled "Army Group of the German Crown Prince," which would indicate that the Emperor was willing to place the blame for this defeat where it belonged as he would have taken the credit for his son if victory had been the Crown Prince's portion. As it stands today this failure of the Germans to take Verdun is the worst defeat they have suffered in the Western theater since the war began; for the skill with which Von Kluck extricated his army from the check southeast of Paris and retreated to the Aisne showed his true mettle as a great captain.

There is a lesson for all other countries as well as Germany in this tragic illustration of the criminal custom of allowing political considerations to interfere with the conduct of warfare. We have had some notorious cases of such interference in our own country, as in the case of Congress interfering with General Washington when that body placed General Gates and the Board of War over him, and when the same body practically gave the mutinous Pennsylvania troops a discharge from the Army at the beginning of 1781. The treatment of Generals Scott and Taylor by Congress in 1846 is another case in point, as is the refusal of the Administration to listen to professional advice at the outbreak of the Civil War with Bull Run as the result. So far as we can

learn of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns, up to the present time, it was political consideration that marred these operations, first by originating them, and second, by allowing officers ill-fitted for such commands to attempt to carry them through.

This is a commonplace of military history, but it is one that cannot be too often considered in the hope that the day will come when it will be seen that military campaigning is a task for soldiers. There is no phenomenon of history so unfailingly recurrent as this of civilian interference with military affairs not only in our own wars, but those of most other nations. It is worthy of note that in the present European war the armies of France seem to be freer from civilian control than those of any other nation. It is not too much to claim for this absolute military control over the political dominance in France that thus far it has resulted in the armies of France winning the admiration and respect of the world outside her boundaries, not the least of her admirers being the Germans themselves.

RECRUITING FOR THE SERVICES.

It will be two or three months before The Adjutant General can determine whether the present recruiting facilities of the Army will raise the increments provided in the Defense Act. The postmaster provision has not been in effect long enough to indicate what increase can be obtained from this source. During the month of October the postmasters began to take hold of the work and secured forty recruits. Indications are that they will materially increase the number of recruits during the month of November.

October was a very unsatisfactory month, only about 2,400 recruits having been reported. This does not include the re-enlistments, and despite the drop in the number of recruits it is stated that the strength of the Army was increased. The recruiting officers report that the decrease in the number of enlistments was due to the phenomenal demand for labor throughout the country. With the billboards filled with calls for labor of every class, at the highest rate of wages, recruiting is proving to be a difficult task.

If the present recruiting facilities of the War Department do not prove equal to the task of raising the Army to the strength required by the Defense Act, an increase in the pay of the Regular Army will be recommended by the military authorities. Canada in recruiting for the European war under the volunteer system was compelled to raise the pay of private soldiers to a dollar a day, with larger allowances than are provided for in the Regular Army, and this country may be forced to meet this increase. The Regular Army must be maintained at the strength provided for in the Defense Act, and if it cannot be made at the present rate of pay Congress must authorize the expenditure of more money.

The Navy is also hard pressed to increase its enlistment. The trip to the Panama Canal has been planned as an inducement to increase the number of enlistments in the Navy. In prosperous times both the Army and Navy are hard pressed to secure the necessary number of enlisted men to maintain the strength of the military establishments.

Postmasters are to lend assistance to the U.S. Marines in the securing of recruits and will be paid \$5 for each accepted applicant, according to an official announcement made by the Major General Commandant of that organization.

The activities of the Army Recruiting Service in the Brooklyn, N.Y., district, under Capt. W. C. Tremaine, U.S.A., retired, are shown in two photographs by the Central News Photo Service, which picture methods of recruiting that have brought excellent results, a great number of young men having applied to the Brooklyn offices at 361 Fulton street. Both photographs illustrate attractive methods of advertising the Service. In one an automobile is shown, decorated with United States flags and bearing large posters, calling attention to the advantages of Army service. The second photograph shows an Army recruiting poster displayed, evidently outside of some manufacturing concern, with a group of interested working men gathered about it.

MOTOR CARS ON BORDER SERVICE.

The 8,000-pound armored motor cars are proving to be a greater success on the Mexican border than the 12,000-pound type, according to the investigation conducted by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. On his recent trip along the border, from Brownsville to Nogales, General Crozier not only witnessed a number of field tests with armored automobiles, but interviewed officers who have been handling the different cars. This is in line with the report from the European war. While the "tanks" with caterpillar wheels have been used in attacking trenches a greater part of the fighting with armored cars has been done with the lighter type. A 12,000-pound automobile cannot carry any heavier armor than the 8,000-pound machine. Neither machine can carry an armor plate that will resist the fire of a field gun. So far as that is concerned, the latest reports indicate that field artillery will demolish the "tanks" even at a range of three or four miles. The advantage of the armored "caterpillar" type of car is in its power and ability to travel over obstacles, and the fact that it offers a smaller target to the enemy. The lighter armored cars can get in and out of difficult places and over rougher roads than the larger type, and as a consequence the belligerents in the European war are developing the lighter type. They are building smaller cars with the chassis of ordinary five-passenger cars.

General Crozier found that the smaller types of auto-

mobiles were proving to be a success in handling machine guns. They were substituted for pack mules in the transporting of the Lewis machine gun and as a result of experience on the border some of the machine gun companies will be furnished with automobiles instead of pack mules. One of the problems to be solved in this connection is the development of a small automobile adapted to the slow speed at which the troops march. The Ford automobile has not been a success in this respect. The machine gun schools on the border are achieving very satisfactory results in the instruction of enlisted men of the Army and National Guard. The Ordnance Department has detailed experts for duty at the schools, and excellent progress is being made in teaching the personnel of the Army and National Guard how to handle machine guns.

ARMY TRANSFERS AND EQUALIZATION.

The most intricate problem that the War Department has been called upon to solve is the order for the transfer of officers from one arm of the Service to another. For the past three or four weeks the order has been about ready for publication, but every time that The Adjutant General has been ready to issue the order some feature has been discovered which had to be adjusted, and another postponement resulted. Incidentally it is reported that the order will prove to be a disappointment to those who expected that the provision of the Defense Act under which it was issued would do much to equalize promotion. The natural result of this order and the working out of other provisions of the Defense Act will be to revive agitation for new legislation on the subject of the equalization of promotion.

During the last session the members of the Military Committees were so busy with the discussion of the increase of the Army and other defense measures that only a few members of the committees paid any attention to the question of the equalization of promotion, and the legislation enacted was of a patchwork character. At the approaching session it is believed that the committees will give serious consideration to legislation of this character.

In the Army there is a growing sentiment for legislation which will base promotion on length of service. It is understood that a report on a bill carrying out this idea is now being prepared in the War College. Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, one of the most active members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill carrying out this plan at the last session of Congress. It is understood that Mr. Tilson will press it for passage at the approaching session. The fact that Mr. Tilson will return to Congress after service on the border with the National Guard will place him in a very influential position, and what he has to say should have great weight with the members of the committee.

The testimony of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, called attention to the fact that the Navy Department has not yet approved the plans for the battleships which are to be included in the next Naval Appropriation bill. Admiral Strauss, in response to questions from members of the committee, stated that no approved plans for the battleships had been submitted to him. It is understood that the General Board has recommended that the new ships have a speed of twenty-three knots and be armed with twelve 16-inch guns. This would make it necessary to increase the length of the new battleships about fifty feet and would give the United States the largest battleships afloat. Admiral Strauss took issue with the advocates of battle cruisers on what the European war has shown relative to the use of this type of ship. He insisted that the Jutland fight did not demonstrate the effectiveness of battle cruisers. All through the discussion of the subject Admiral Strauss has insisted that the battle cruiser has no place in the naval strategy of this country. In his opinion the fact that Great Britain has battle cruisers is no argument why the United States should build them. He made it plain to the committee that nothing has happened in the European war to change his opinion on the battle cruiser question. The Ordnance Bureau is experimenting with the fifty caliber 16-inch gun, Admiral Strauss told the House Committee. Now that the Navy has adopted the 16-inch gun he is of the opinion that it should build this type.

The Paymaster General of the Navy is giving especial attention to the storage needs of the various navy yards. The storehouses are all very much congested and estimates are being drawn up for new storehouses at the New York and Puget Sound Navy Yards. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has been working on a type plan of storehouse which is to combine the best features of modern storehouse construction with the maximum of storage space. The building as designed will measure 220 feet long by 180 feet wide, and will be a U-shaped, 8-story, reinforced concrete structure, equipped with all the modern appliances for efficient and expeditious handling of stores. All of the principal navy yards are lacking in suitable facilities. Congress will be asked to provide new storehouses to take care of the large quantities of material which will be needed for the new ships included in the three-year building program.

Major Melville S. Jarvis, Inf., U.S.A., was promoted to lieutenant colonel Nov. 15, vice Lacey, jr., detailed to General Staff. There are no promotions in the lower grades, on account of supernumerary majors.

HEARINGS ON NAVAL BILL

The preliminary draft of the Naval Appropriation bill, which we give on page 389 of this issue, carries appropriations for 1918 which reach the total of \$379,151,701. Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in discussing the bill this week expressed the opinion that as reported to the House at the forthcoming session it will carry at least \$370,000,000.

"There will be authorization for the construction of three superdreadnoughts and one battle cruiser in the bill," said Mr. Padgett. "There will be no increase in the personnel of the Navy authorized, because we have not been able to get the necessary number of men called for in the measure which became a law at the last session. Of the total amount to be appropriated in the coming bill, \$100,000,000 will be spent for administrative purposes, and the balance in construction and the purchase of supplies."

With the prospect that Congress will authorize three additional battleships and one more battle cruiser before March 4, Navy Department officials believe the navy yards may have to help out with construction work on the 1918 program. Private yards may be able to take the vessels by taxing their facilities to the utmost, but pressing commercial work is expected to make it advisable for the Department to undertake some of its own building. In addition to the capital ships, Secretary Daniels, it is understood, will recommend the construction of fifteen submarines, ten destroyers, and several auxiliaries in the 1918 program, making up one-half of the remainder of the three-year program already authorized.

Formal announcement was made at the Navy Department on Nov. 22 that the \$6,000,000 appropriated by Congress last summer for enlargement of navy yards will be spent on the Boston, Philadelphia, Bremerton, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C., and Portsmouth, N.H., plants. The Norfolk and Philadelphia yards have been selected for equipment with slips for the construction of capital ships; the Boston and Bremerton yards will be enlarged to build and repair vessels of up to ten or twelve thousand tons, and those at Charleston and Portsmouth will be fitted for handling gunboats, destroyers, submarines and other smaller craft. Just how the appropriation will be divided has not been determined. When work at the Norfolk and Philadelphia yards is completed the Navy will have four plants prepared to turn out battleships.

The hearings on naval appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, began on Nov. 21, Rear Admiral Joseph R. Strauss and Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris being the two Navy representatives who were heard.

Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, told of the proposal to arm each of the new ships with twelve 16-inch 50-caliber guns. "We have a very good 16-inch 45-caliber gun," he said, "but the 50-caliber weapon will be the largest gun in the world of which we have any authentic information. We wish to build and prove the new gun, however, before adopting it for new ships." Four battleships, bids for which soon will be awarded by the Navy Department, each will carry eight 16-inch 45-caliber guns. The three ships Congress is expected to authorize this winter each will carry twelve 16-inch 50-caliber guns if the Department's hopes are carried out. The 50-caliber gun would weigh 128 tons, as against 100 tons for the 45-caliber weapon, and will have greater penetrating force and range. The forgings for the trial 50-caliber gun already have been ordered and it will be manufactured at the naval gun factory at Washington.

Rear Admiral Strauss also said that an entirely new feature of the Navy's target practice in the future will be shooting at kites with anti-aircraft guns, which are being mounted on board fifteen vessels. These kites will be towed by fast moving ships, so that conditions may be as nearly like actual airplane warfare as possible. He said rapid progress was being made in completing the Navy's supply of anchored mines along the lines mapped out by the General Board. When the appropriation asked for this year has been expended, he added, there will be enough mines on hand to provide against any emergency, the estimates of the number required having been based on lessons taken from the European war.

The Indian Head plant is now producing 7,000,000 pounds of powder annually. The original estimates for an increase in the size of the plant, Admiral Strauss explained, called for 6,000,000 pounds. On account of this increase, Admiral Strauss urged upon the committee the importance of providing additional storage capacity for powder.

Submitting an estimate of \$2,000,000 for shore station maintenance as against \$1,800,000 last year, Civil Engineer Harris warned the committee that the actual sum needed would be nearer \$3,000,000, which would buy no more than the \$1,800,000 did a year ago. He added it was doubtful that it would be possible to construct at the Philadelphia Yard within the estimates the thousand-foot drydock for which Congress appropriated \$3,000,000. A similar dock at Norfolk, he said, apparently could be finished at that price.

On Nov. 22 Civil Engineer Harris continued his explanations of the Navy's needs in the matter of new yards. He told the committee of conditions at all the yards included in estimates for the next Appropriation bill, but indicated that various new projects were being held up pending a report from the board of officers under Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., now studying the navy yard problem by authority of Congress. The nature of these was not disclosed. It is known, however, that one of the projects which the board already has discussed contemplates a separation of the military and industrial activities at the New York and Mare Island yards and the virtual rebuilding of the Norfolk plant.

The tentative scheme for New York, it is understood, contemplates the separation of all activities directly connected with the fleet from the present yard and the establishment of a fleet base, with proper store house, docking and repair facilities, on an island to be created below Bedloe's Island. The old yard probably will be continued purely as an industrial plant. A similar scheme is proposed for Mare Island, a fleet base being established on San Francisco Bay, while the present yard with its expensive equipment would be continued for construction and repairs. The project calls for an expenditure of \$25,000,000 on the new base, it is understood, while it would cost \$75,000,000 to abolish the Mare Island plant and make an entirely new station for all purposes on the lower bay, where greater depth of water can be obtained.

Continuing, he said that in his judgment every yard now in existence would be needed to care for the new Navy construction which Congress has already authorized. It will be necessary, he added, to improve these to the limit of their present capacity, whatever else is

done in the way of establishing new yards or bases. The project for the Norfolk Yard already is under way, and of \$15,000,000 required to complete it nearly one-third has been supplied already. In this connection, the speaker said, the Department is considering the purchase of the Jamestown exposition tract for the establishment of new aviation and submarine training schools. Discussing the probable cost of completely equipping additional navy yards for capital ship building, he said it would take \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 to equip fully the Norfolk, Bremerton and Philadelphia yards.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., appeared before the House Naval Committee on Nov. 23 to give the members information regarding the difficulties attendant on enlisting men enough to give the Navy its authorized strength of 77,000. Mr. McGowan expressed the opinion that high wages ashore and the increased cost of living have hampered recruiting. It was hoped, he added, that a total of 70,000 men would be reached by the end of 1918. He said that re-enlistments now average about eighty-five per cent. of the available men, and the percentage steadily is going up. "There is something about the life that men love," Mr. McGowan said. "Most of those who make good in the Navy love it so well that they want to stay."

Representative Kelley, of Michigan, asked if an increased pay scale would not aid recruiting. The Paymaster General said it undoubtedly would, but that pay was not the only consideration. He agreed to submit later suggestions as to ways and means of speeding up recruiting. Aside from slow enlistments, the witness said the Navy was feeling directly the high cost of living. The average cost per man per day for rations in 1916, he said, was 37.062 cents, but in the last quarter of that year a figure of 38.975 cents was recorded, indicating a heavy advance for the whole of the 1917 year. Careful purchases in great bulk reduced costs somewhat, but he warned the committee that additional appropriations on this item for 1917 might be necessary, as the quantity and quality of the Navy rations would not be reduced under any circumstances.

Paymaster General McGowan's estimates showed that the Navy expected to pay twenty cents a gallon for the enormous amount of gasoline to be consumed by its aircraft, motor boats and submarines, the quotation being a heavy advance over the last previous estimates. It was shown also that the consumption of fuel oil in the Navy probably will reach 60,000,000 gallons in 1918, as against 15,000,000 two years ago.

A letter from Surgeon General Braisted, based on reports of medical officers, was read, asserting that United States sailors were the best fed, best clothed and generally best cared for men-o'-war-men in the world.

Earlier in the day Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, told the committee that the Navy is preparing to place its fuel oil supply at various navy yards in underground storage reservoirs to protect it from attack by hostile aircraft. He explained an estimate of \$1,000,000 for additional storage space of this nature at the Guantanamo, Pearl Harbor, Puget Sound, San Diego, Mare Island and Narragansett Bay Stations.

SERVICE COMMITTEES IN CONGRESS.

Not until it is determined whether the Democratic or the Republican party organized the House in the Sixty-fifth Congress will it be known who will be chairmen of the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. On the face of the returns the indications are that the Republicans will control the House. This, however, is not conceded by the Democrats, who claim that there will be enough unaffiliated members, who will vote with them, to elect a Democratic speaker. If the Republicans control the House, Representative Kahn, of California, will in all probability be selected for chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Butler, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. With the continuation of Democratic control there will be no change in the chairmanship of either committee, Representative Dent continuing as chairman of the Military Committee and Padgett the Naval Affairs Committee.

Even in the present Congress there will be a vacancy to be filled on the House Committee on Military Affairs for the short session commencing on Dec. 6. The retirement of Representative Hay creates a vacancy on the Democratic side of the committee. Only one member of the committee, Representative M. F. Farley, of New York, was defeated at the polls this fall. All of the other members of the Military Committee were re-elected. Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, elected to the Senate, will take his seat during the next Congress. This will make another vacancy on the Military Committee at the beginning of the next Congress. One vacancy was created on the Committee on Naval Affairs for the approaching session by the resignation of Representative Stephens, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor of California. By the election of Governor Johnson to the Senate Mr. Stephens becomes Acting Governor of the state. There will be six vacancies on the Committee on Naval Affairs as the result of the primaries and the election. Representative Callaway, of Texas, was not renominated, and Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, Gray, of Indiana, Liebel, jr., of Pennsylvania, Riordan, of New York, and Roberts, of Massachusetts, were defeated at the polls. With the exceptions of Roberts and Riordan, all of the retiring members are small Navy men.

It is not probable that the House Committee on Military Affairs will take up the Appropriation bill until after Congress convenes. The estimates have not yet been sent to the committee by the Treasury Department, and the committee has not been organized. The Committee on Naval Affairs opened its hearings on Nov. 20, at which the estimates were submitted which are printed in another column.

The Service committees for the closing session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, December, 1916-March, 1917, follow:

Senate.—Military Affairs: Messrs. Chamberlain (chairman), Hitchcock, Lea of Tennessee, Fletcher, Myers, Thomas, Clarke of Arkansas, Sheppard, Beckham, Broussard, du Pont, Warren, Catron, Brady, Goff, Colt and Weeks.

Naval Affairs: Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Swanson, Bryan, Johnson of Maine, Chilton, O'Gorman, Smith of Maryland, Lewis, Phelan, Pittman, Penrose, Clapp, Lodge, Smith of Michigan, Page, Poindestor and Fall.

House.—Military Affairs: Messrs. (chairman), Dent, Fields, McKellar, Quinn, Gordon, Littlepage, Stallenberger, Farley, Caldwell, Wise, Olney, Nicholls of South Carolina, Kahn, Anthony, McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Merin, Tilson, Orago, Hull of Iowa, and Wickersham.

Naval Affairs: Messrs. Padgett (chairman), Talbot, Estopinal, Riordan, Tribble, Hensley, Buchanan of Illinois, Gray of Indiana, Callaway, Connolly, Hart, Oliver, Liebel, Butler,

Roberts of Massachusetts, Browning, Farr, Britten, Kelley, and Mudd.

NAVY BIDS AND CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS FOR DESTROYERS.

Contracts for the construction of fourteen destroyers for the U.S. Navy were announced by the Navy Department on Nov. 18. Eight of the new vessels are to be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., and six by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco. The Union Iron Works Company will receive \$1,160,000 for each destroyer, while the Fore River concern's contracts call for four vessels at \$1,190,000 each and two at \$1,185,000 each. Contracts for the building of eighteen of the twenty destroyers authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29 last have now been awarded. No decision has yet been reached as to whether the remaining two will be built in a navy yard or by contract.

ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

Armor plate contracts aggregating \$6,829,000 were awarded by the Navy Department on Nov. 20 to the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh. The Bethlehem Steel Company was awarded a contract for virtually the same amount. The armor is for the battleships Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, authorized at the last session of Congress.

The Carnegie Company obtained contracts for 14,479.2 tons of Class A-1 armor at \$425 a ton; 820 tons of Class A-2 at \$486, and 602 tons of Class B at \$460.

The Bethlehem Company award was: Armor plate, Class A-1, 14,479.2 tons, at \$420 a ton; 820 tons of A-2 class at \$485; and 602 tons Class B at \$466 a ton.

Despite the unprecedented European demand, the prices offered were approximately the same as those paid three years ago, and are lower than were paid for the armor for the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Secretary Daniels said on Nov. 20 that as a result of his protest against the identical bids of all three manufacturers for the Pennsylvania's armor a saving of \$1,110,084 had been effected for the Government. A further saving of about \$2,000,000, he said, would be made on these four new ships.

This is the first letting of armor contracts in several years in which the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company has not shared. No contract is given to Midvale, whose bids were higher on most contracts. Since the last contracts were awarded Alva C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, resigned to become the head of the Midvale Steel Company. Mr. Dinkey was away, but the Philadelphia Ledger quotes another official of the company as saying: "Midvale will get its share of these contracts eventually, regardless of the plant landing the contracts. It is the custom for the winning bidder to sublet the contract, as none of the three companies can fill the order alone. They haven't the capacity. The custom for the last ten years has been for each plant to make one-third of the contract, and we have no fear but that no change will be made in the present instance."

The bids for the armor for the four battle cruisers authorized in the last Naval bill have been received, but the contracts will not be awarded until after bids for the building of the ships have been received. The Midvale Company offered to supply 7,500 tons of side armor for the battleships at \$427 a ton, and its bid on the armor for the battle cruisers was at the rate of \$440 a ton for 3,200 tons.

AMMUNITION SHIP; SUBMARINES.

Secretary Daniels on Nov. 20 approved the plans for an ammunition ship, the first craft of the kind ever designed for the Navy. She will have a displacement of 10,000 tons with a cargo of powder and shells aboard. Complete arrangements of booms and gears have been provided to permit the vessel to handle its cargo independent of outside assistance, and the powder holds have been provided with insulation and cooling facilities to insure the constant temperature necessary for the preservation of powder. Special arrangements have also been made in order that these holds may be utilized for the stowage of vegetables and other stores, in case the services of the vessel as a supply ship are needed in times of peace, when her services for carrying ammunition are not necessary. Large refrigerated spaces have also been provided for the stowage of frozen meats, to further promote the usefulness of the vessel as a supply ship for the fleet. The propelling machinery of the vessel has been designed to burn either coal or fuel oil and stowage has been provided on the vessel to give a large cruising radius on either or both kinds of fuel. The armament is intended for defense only and consists of four 5-inch rapid fire guns and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. Bids are being requested from various shipbuilders throughout the country, and it is hoped that bids may be opened at the beginning of next year.

Secretary Daniels said he had arranged to confer with representatives of the Electric Boat Company in an effort to seek modifications of their pending submarine bids. This company offered to construct twenty-four submarines, deliveries to begin within twenty-five months, and proposed at much higher cost to have the deliveries begin within fifteen months. The Department is determined to place the submarine construction on not more than a twenty-two months basis, and will urge the Electric Company to agree to this.

PLATTSBURG'S SECOND YEAR.

The attendance at the Plattsburg training camp in 1915 was 2,355 seniors and juniors, and 1,084 attended the similar camps at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; American Lake, Wash.; Monterey, Cal., and Ludington, Mich.; a total of 3,439. In 1916 the total enrollment at Plattsburg has been 15,690, with 3,607 more at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Terry, on Plum Island, and Monterey, Cal.; a total of 19,297. The actual attendance will probably prove to be a few hundred short of this figure, writes Robert McC. Marsh in a review of "Plattsburg's Second Year," issued by the American Defense Society. This extraordinary increase from one year to another is explained by the forcible recognition, on the part of those who attended in 1915, of the country's vital need of vigorous and immediate action to extricate it from an extremely dangerous state of weakness. Every Plattsburger naturally became a sort of missionary, and the prime facts of our unpreparedness were so simple, so startling and so easy to grasp that the appeal has met with an enthusiastic response.

It should be noted that of the men who attended camps last year, 755 seniors attended again this year, and during this year many men stayed for two, three or even four camps. There is every reason to believe that the

increase in attendance next year over this year will be fully as great as the increase this year over last. There are more missionaries, and in addition Congressional appropriations will be available for the expenses of attendance. This internal evidence of the value of the camps is confirmed by expert military opinion. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who has had most to do with the camp at Plattsburg, has many times expressed his high commendation; and practically all of the Regular Army officers who have taken part in the administration or instruction have been enthusiastic over the results.

READY FOR THE FOOTBALL BATTLE.

FINAL GAMES ON HOME FIELDS.

The Army eleven celebrated the last game of the football season on the home gridiron on Nov. 18 by winning over the Springfield Training School team with a score of 17 to 2. The Army coaches made the game a series of "try outs" for the substitutes, more of them being put in than at any previous game of the season. Brigham, one of these substitutes, who was put in the back line for Place, distinguished himself by making one of the two touchdowns of the afternoon. Oliphant scored the other touchdown, he and Cole kicking the two goals, while Vidal kicked a goal from the field as soon as the Army's attack was stopped by the visitors at the thirty-yard line in the first period. Springfield's one score was a safety in the last quarter. The line-up: Jones, l.e.; O. Knight, l.g.; Stokes, center; Holmes, r.g.; J. Knight, r.t.; Shrader, r.e.; Murrill, q.b.; Cole, l.h.b.; Harmon, r.h.b.; Place, f.b. The Army substitutions were: Lewis for March, March for Lewis, Frier for Jones, Parks for O. Knight, Pulsifer for Parks, McEwan for Stokes, Stokes for McEwan, Huff for Stokes, Meacham for Holmes, Holmes for Meacham, Hurf for J. Knight, Millins for Shrader, Timberlake for Mullins, Buecheler for Murrill, Murrill for Buecheler, Vidal for Cole, Cole for Vidal, Oliphant for Vidal, Harmon for Oliphant, Brigham for Place.

In the last game of the season which the midshipmen will play on the home grounds the Navy team was an easy winner over Villa Nova on Saturday last, the score being 57 to 7. The Army team won over the same aggregation about a month ago by 69 to 7; but the Navy team did not seem bent upon running up a score and tried nearly every player on the squad for a greater or less period. The first quarter was played with practically the full strength of the team, and thirteen points were scored. In the second quarter the first change backs were used, with some new men in the line, and the heaviest bunch of points—twenty-eight—were tallied up.

With nearly a full substitute Navy team as their opponents Villa Nova did much better in the second half of the game. The Navy was held to nine points in the third quarter and seven in the final period. Villa Nova had great success with the forward pass play, for a team which could do so little in other departments of the game. A forward pass followed by a second pass further towards the end was worked successfully in the third quarter, and was one of the prettiest plays seen at Annapolis in a long time. Just at the opening of the final quarter Reap, of the visitors, received a long pass from McGuckin and ran twenty-five yards for a touchdown. The whole play gained nearly sixty yards. Villa Nova was terribly weak on the defense and lacked a back who showed any ability in carrying the ball on straight plays. McGuckin punted fairly well for Villa Nova. Perry dropped a field goal from the twenty-yard line for the Navy at the opening of the third period. The Navy line-up:

Jackson, l.e.; Clarke, l.t.; Holtman, l.g.; Goodstein, c.; Reifel, r.g.; Ward, r.t.; Fisher, r.e.; Whelchel, q.b.; Perry, l.h.b.; Ingram, r.h.b.; Roberts, f.b. Naval Academy touchdowns: Jackson, Whelchel, Martin, Perry, Davis, Garrett, Hanafee, Orr; goal from the field, Perry; goal after touchdown, Clarke (four), Reifel, Orr. Substitutions: Naval Academy—Doolin for Holtman, Garrett for Jackson, Orr for Whelchel, Martin for Roberts, Denfeld for Reifel, Scaffe for Ward, Davis for Ingram, Von Heimberg for Fisher, Hanafee for Martin, Jones for Goodstein, Schildhauer for Doolin, Westphal for Perry, Buckhalter for Holtman, Holtman for Schildhauer, Schildhauer for Denfeld, Harrison for Garrett, Laubaugh for Martin, Dashiels for Westphal, Skinner for Scaffe, Bartholdi for Jones, Whelan for Orr, Butler for Dashiels, Wyatt for Von Heimberg.

EXPECTED LINE-UP OF THE ELEVENS.

The Navy team on Nov. 25, as announced on Monday, will be:

Name	Class	Position	Weight	Height	Age	Army-Navy games
T. G. Fisher (Capt.)	1918	L.E.	164	5:7	22	.....
C. O. Ward	1917	L.T.	177	5:11	23	1914-15
W. McC. Reifel	1917	L.G.	177	6:00	21	.....
H. Goodstein	1919	C.	180	5:11	19	1915
A. Gilman	1919	R.G.	195	6:00	21	1915
Clarke	1919	R.T.	187	.....	.....	.....
H. W. Jackson	1917	R.E.	170	5:11	22	1915
J. E. Whelchel	1920	Q.	145	5:9	18	.....
W. H. Roberts	1920	L.H.B.	168	5:6	19	.....
W. A. Ingram	1920	R.H.B.	175	6:00½	18	.....
L. S. Perry	1920	F.B.	200	6:3	19	.....

Lieut. Charles D. Daly, head coach at West Point, announced on Nov. 23 the Army's line-up at the Polo Grounds, as follows:

Name	Position	Weight	Height	Age	Army-Navy games
E. J. House	L.E.	149	5:9	21	.....
L. McC. Jones	L.T.	205	6:1	21	1914-15
O. F. Knight	L.G.	205	6:1½	19	1915
J. J. McEwan (Capt.)	C.	191	6:1½	23	1913-14-15
L. B. Meacham	R.G.	180	6:1½	22	1914-15
W. O. Butler	R.T.	185	6:00½	21	1913-14
E. G. Shrader	R.E.	165	6:00	21	.....
O. H. Gerhardt	Q.B.	145	5:8	21	1915
E. H. Place	L.H.B.	175	5:9½	23	.....
E. Q. Oliphant	R.H.B.	165	5:7	23	1915
E. L. Vidal	F.B.	175	5:10	21	.....

The entire Navy football contingent left Annapolis on the afternoon of Nov. 23 under general charge of Lieut. C. E. Smith, athletic officer. With the squad went Lieut. (J.G.) Jonas H. Ingram, the head coach, Prof. Paul Dashiell, P.A. Surg. John B. Pollard, and Lieut.

Frederick V. McNair, Charles C. Soule, jr., and Max B. De Mott and Ensign Homer L. Ingram, all U.S.N.

With the Army squad that left West Point on Friday morning in charge of Lieuts. Philip Hayes and Charles D. Daly went Capt. Ernest Graves, Daniel D. Pullen and Lieuts. Gustav H. Franke, John S. Wood, Geoffrey Keyes, Francis A. Englehart, Benjamin F. Hoge and Louis A. Merillat, jr., all U.S.A.

CLOSING PRACTICE.

At West Point heavy work was resumed by the Army eleven on Monday in its final drive toward the Navy game. The coaches were encouraged by the return of Butler, who had been out of the game since Notre Dame was there early in the month. He did nothing more than toss the ball about, but his presence was encouraging. Stenzel, a new man, who has been guiding the destinies of the Cullum Hall team, from which squad the Army recruits material, was taken over on the varsity and given a trial at quarterback. With Murrill, Kilburn, Johnson, Butler and McNeil all competing for Gerhardt's job, the coaches were said to be having a hard time selecting a man.

Vidal was resting on Monday after a strenuous session with Springfield on Saturday. His place behind the line went to Ford. Oliphant and Place made up the balance of the backfield, with Gerhardt at quarter. There was a shift in the line when Jones, who has been at guard all year, was sent in at tackle, and O. Knight went to guard. This will in all probability be the way these men will line up against the Navy in New York on Saturday.

Captain McEwan displayed rare form on his down the field work, with Ford and Cole kicking. The former outdistanced Cole. House and Shrader were the wings. Tuesday and Wednesday the cadets continued their hard work, but on Thursday there was only light drill. The team was to go to New York on Friday.

The Army team was put through a long and hard drill by Lieutenant Daly on Tuesday afternoon, and on the same day there was played the annual football burlesque between the Runts and the Flankers. The Runts—happy augury!—won the game after darkness had fallen over the field when an unidentified Runt back stole the ball and ran fifty yards for the only score of the game. Six hundred cadets sat in the stands and practiced cheering and singing while the "game" was played.

"Daniel" in the sporting page of the New York Sun gives high praise to the Army eleven, saying: "The Army has one of the three big undefeated elevens in the East, and another truly representative team among their list of victims would give the soldiers almost as strong a claim to the sectional title as Brown presents. The cadets have something no other eleven in the East can boast of—the most versatile and threatening backfield it is possible to organize. Every man behind the quarterback can do everything that can possibly be done with the ball, and there is one all around performer to spare in case one of the regulars is hurt. The value of a backfield so constituted cannot be overestimated. Behind Gerhardt, the quarter, the Army has Oliphant, Vidal and Place, with Ford threatening to take Place's job from him in the final test. Here's where the beauty of that combination comes in—each man can run with the ball, plunge, punt, drop kick, place kick, pass and do divers other chores which might not be listed. For punting the cadets can call on Vidal, Ford or Place. They are of about equal strength in that department. For drop kicking Vidal is as good as anybody you could name. For forward passing the team of Oliphant and Vidal, as proved in the game with Notre Dame, is a wonder. Both can throw the ball and receive it. Oliphant is a marvel for tossing the oval, and Vidal is a sure and fast receiver. They ought to make all kinds of trouble for the middies."

At Annapolis on the Monday preceding the game Lieutenant Ingram put the Navy team through a long session at breaking up passes in expectation of a forward passing attack by the Army. On Tuesday there were no scrimmages, but only formation and signal practice. Lieutenant Ingram announced the line-up on the same day, which, as expected, had a backfield composed entirely of members of the entering class.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued an order on Nov. 21 setting forth the program of departure and return of the football squad and the regiment for the Army-Navy game. The football squad, about thirty-five in number, were scheduled to leave for New York city on Nov. 23 under the charge of Lieut. C. E. Smith, U.S.N., the secretary of the Navy Athletic Association and athletic officer. The regiment of midshipmen were to travel in the following order: The 1st and 2d Battalions, Lieut. I. C. Kidd, U.S.N., in charge, leaving Annapolis at 5:50 a.m. on Nov. 25; the 3d and 4th Battalions, Lieut. F. J. Fletcher in charge, were to leave the same day at the same hour. From immediately after the game the whole regiment is to have liberty until 9:20 a.m. Nov. 26, when they will entrain for Annapolis. The Hotel Biltmore will be the official headquarters for the naval contingent. There the football squad will be quartered, and also the ranking officials of the Naval Academy and other naval people. Hotel accommodations for the rest of the midshipmen, by battalions, will be: 1st, the Park Avenue; 2d, McAlpin; 3d, Martinique; 4th, Imperial. The football squad was to have a practice on the Polo Grounds on Nov. 24.

Writing editorially of the "overnight liberty" granted by Captain Eberle to the midshipmen after last year's experiment, The Log of the U.S. Naval Academy says: "The behavior of the regiment last year brought forth very favorable comments from all of the New York newspapers. The remarks of the New York editors were copied and given prominence by papers all over the country. The result was that this event did more to increase the popular esteem for the Naval Academy than anything else which has occurred in several years." It also reminds the midshipmen that "they wear the uniform of a naval officer, and therefore are far from being free to do as they please."

"The idea of March" are near for the Army-Navy game," writes our Annapolis correspondent. "This week is to determine the victory for the blue and gold or the gray and black. The Navy spirit is still strong, and enthusiastic supporters are talking of a triumph this year for the Naval Academy eleven. More cautious friends are not so sanguine. The Navy will show its usual spirit, and will not consider the battle on Nov. 25 ended until the last play is made. All are imbued with the immortal naval sentiment: 'Don't give up the ship.' It is admitted, says an Annapolis despatch, that the Navy team as a whole is younger and less experienced than the Army's, but there is no doubt that an unusual set of backs has been assembled. There is little doubt about any of the first choices for the backfield positions except at quarter, where Orr is pushing Whelchel hard. Whelchel and the occupants of all the other backfield positions are members of the entering class. Roberts and Ingram will begin the game at the

halves and Perry at full, it is expected. Roberts played at Colgate last year. Perry has proved himself absolutely necessary to the team on account of his drop-kicking and punting.

NEW FOOTBALL SONGS.

Among the new songs written for the Army to sing at the game is the "Football Song," of which we quote the opening stanza:

"Down in Maryland there's a sailor band
All prepared, they've declared, for a fray.
Are they prepared once more to be swept high ashore
In that rushing, Navy crushing, Army way?
To the Army team it will never seem
That they're fighting a battle that day,
For the Navy line is wavy
When it stands before the kaydet gray."

To the tune "Good-bye, Good Luck, God Bless You," the Navy will sing:

"The Blue and Gold is fighting
To whip the Army Gray,
For victory our course is set
And we are under way.
The Army team can't stop us,
Back their line is rolled,
They cannot hold the Navy,
The fighting Blue and Gold."

BOXHOLDERS ON ARMY SIDE.

We have received from West Point the following list of box holders on the Army side:

Box 117, Capt. J. W. Farrell; 138, Col. J. C. Dickson; 139, Col. Rogers Birnie; 140, Gen. J. R. Brooke.
141, John D. Archbold; 142-43, Francis P. Garvan; 144, Gen. E. H. Crowder; 145, George McDonald; 146, F. M. Delano; 147, Hon. Martin Vogel; 148, B. J. Greenhut; 149, Rudolph V. Gosh; 150, W. H. Todd.
Section W (1)—151-52, R. A. C. Smith; 153-54, H. H. Landon; 155, Dr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Bissel, Col. and Mrs. C. De W. Wilcox; 156, Col. C. P. Echols; 157-58, Edwin Gould; 159, Col. F. J. Fieberger; 160, Col. W. B. Gordon.

Section 21—151, Hon. W. S. Vare; 153, Mrs. David Wagstaff; 154, H. H. Harris; 155, Charles Smithers; 156, L. H. Sanford; 157, Col. William Paulding; 158, Mrs. D. S. Harde; 159, G. W. Scribner; 160, W. D. Despard.

161, Col. D. E. McCarthy; 162, Hon. John H. Prentice; 163, James B. Mahon; 164, Albert Stern; 165, Mrs. G. K. S. Hewson; 166, R. L. Spotts; 167, C. E. Burke; 168, S. V. Schoonmaker; 169, A. L. Judson.

170-72, W. N. Dykman; 171, W. H. Sheridan; 173, J. F. Murray; 174, L. L. Clark; 175, S. H. Vandergift; 176, Capt. R. E. McNally; 177-78, Gen. John A. Johnston; 179, J. E. Murphy; 180, H. L. Gillespie.

181, Mrs. J. F. Stepard; 182, Major Arthur Murray; 184, Capt. J. Riley; 185, Gen. Charles F. Roe; 186, Cadet John J. McEwan; 187, S. Redfield; 188, Major C. W. Otwell; 189, R. E. Govine; 190, H. W. Torney.

191, Mrs. J. P. Morgan; 192, James Rice; 193, W. C. Muschenheim; 194, F. C. Muschenheim; 195, Gen. Leonard Wood; 196, 7-8, Secretary of War Newton B. Baker.

199, 200-201, Col. John Biddle; 202, 3-4, the President of the United States; 205, 6-7, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott; 208, Gen. H. P. McCain, and four in Box 237; 209, E. L. Logan.

210-11, Gen. J. E. Aleshire; 212, Hon. W. M. Ingraham; 213-14, Gen. H. G. Sharpe; 215, Charles D. Hillis; 216, H. N. Hempstead; 217, Capt. C. D. Daly; 218-19, Gen. T. H. Barry; 220, J. K. Tener.

221, Swaggar Shirley; 222, Hon. J. E. Davis; 223, Miss Anne Morgan; 224, H. C. Christy; 225, 2, Miss Lindenberger; 4, I. F. Logan; 226, H. W. Myer; 227, Colonel Robinson; 228, C. T. White; 229, H. L. Connable; 230, C. V. Dykman.

231, Col. E. B. Babbitt; 232, Gen. William Crozier; 234, Major W. J. Hawkins; 235, Senator Thomas.

Two in Box 117, R. C. Daniel; two in 116, P. S. Naylor; two in 120, A. J. Sheldon; four in 125, S. E. Adair.
142-43, Capt. J. M. McClintock; 160, Lieut. Philip Gordon; 183, Hon. L. M. Garrison; 195, Major Gen. Leonard Wood; 239, Capt. H. Oliver; 148, Hon. Richard Olney; 149-50, E. Cassatt.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, 1916, with thirty-two officers, including Brigadier General Evans; Lieutenant Colonel Guignard, 9th Field Art.; Majors Dwyer, Q.M. Corps; Wise, Inf.; Captains Lyman, C.E.; Naylor, 4th Cav.; Lyster, 1st Field Art.; Gearhart, Shedd and Clark, C.A. C.; Evans, 17th; Mapes, 20th; Rich, 25th; Richardson, 32d Inf.; Lieutenants Markey, Q.M. Corps; Jones, Sig. Corps; Nalle, Cav.; Haverkamp, 4th Cav.; Deshon, 1st, and Andrews, 9th Field Art.; Polhemus, 2d, Chaney, 25th, Sadtler, 32d Inf.; Major Shook, Lieutenant Kerns, Med. Corps; Acting Dental Surgeon Terrence; Hospital Corps, Sergeant 1st Class Brown, Sergeant Hanna.

During the absence of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who has been spending several days in New York, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, Chief of the Militia Bureau, is acting Chief of Staff.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., has been making a visit to General Pershing's field headquarters in Mexico. Before leaving for the border, on Nov. 23, General Murray in a brief address to officers at field headquarters described the preparedness plans of the American Red Cross and what that organization is doing to bring about closer co-operation with the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army.

Capt. James W. Riley, 3d U.S. Field Art., who has just resigned from the Army, was born Dec. 13, 1882, and is a native of South Carolina. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1906, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. After being promoted to first lieutenant in 1907, he was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery. He was next assigned to the 2d Field Artillery in 1912 and was transferred to the 3d Field Artillery in 1915. Captain Riley is a graduate of the Army Signal School, 1910.

A nation-wide collection of Christmas boxes for the 50,000 Regular soldiers in Mexico and along the border was announced by Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 20, in letters to all its 250 chapters in the United States. This is planned as a national testimony of gratitude for the work done during the past year by the Regulars, who belong to the whole country and who do not have the attention National Guardsmen get from folks at home.

Turkeys and "trimmings" for 150,000 men are being bought by the War Department through the chief commissary officer of the Southern Department for the Thanksgiving dinner of the soldiers along the border and General Pershing's column in Mexico.

"Lieut. Harold H. Taintor, 24th U.S. Inf., stationed at Imperial Beach, near Portland, Ore., and well known in the Northwest," says the Portland Oregonian of Nov. 13, "has been ordered to appear before a general court-martial headed by Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, to answer to the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. Lieutenant Taintor is accused of passing checks on a hotel at Portland and on a bank at Yuma, Ariz., when he did not have sufficient funds to meet them. He was

convicted recently at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on other charges. Lieutenant Taintor, who is said to be the scion of one of New York city's leading families, began his military career as a private in the New York National Guard. His record as an officer of the Philippine Scouts is said to have been an exceptionally brilliant one."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Barney was placed out of commission at Philadelphia Nov. 21, 1916.

The flag of the commander, Cruiser Force, has been transferred to the U.S.S. Olympia.

The Lawrence was placed in commission in reserve Nov. 18, 1916, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The U.S.S. Washington will be placed in full commission about Dec. 1 at Boston, instead of Portsmouth, N.H., as previously published.

The U.S.S. Isla de Luzon is now stationed at Rochester, N.Y., and U.S.S. Sandoval is now stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y. Both vessels are used by the New York Naval Militia.

The U.S.S. Illinois has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to the Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet. The vessel will continue her present duty in Mexican waters.

Thomas M. Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, left his home in Auburn, N.Y., on Nov. 16, for Portsmouth, N.H., where he will visit the U.S. Naval Penitentiary and make a study of prison conditions for Secretary Daniels.

The steamship Manta, the first ocean liner built and cleared from Chicago, Ill., in years, left for New York city on Nov. 17 by way of the Welland Canal. The boat, constructed for the Clyde Line, will be operated between New York and the West Indies.

A delegation of Brooklyn business men will go to Washington Dec. 4 and lay before Secretary Daniels a plan for a new set of ways at the navy yard, New York. The men contend that, should new ways be provided, the yard will be able to build one of the proposed battle cruisers.

The schedule of movements for the Atlantic Fleet for the period from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10 has been so far modified that vessels operating with the fleet will visit New York instead of Hampton Roads from Nov. 30 to Dec. 3. On Dec. 3 the fleet will proceed to Hampton Roads as scheduled.

The New York Naval School ship Newport left Bermuda Nov. 22 bound for New York, according to a cable message received at the office of the board of governors of the New York State Naval School, No. 17 State street, New York city. It is estimated that the Newport will take from six to ten days to make the trip.

The Naval Aeronautic Station at Pensacola, Fla., has now a new class, composed of twenty-two commissioned officers and 100 men, to take up instruction in flying. The new class reported for duty on Nov. 17 and is the largest of any school in the United States. Nearly all of the thirty flying machines that are to be used at the station have arrived.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of Narragansett Bay Naval Station, with other officers, including Lieut. Frank H. Sadler, U.S.N., led remonstrances before the License Commissioners at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 22, against granting renewal of liquor licenses to saloons close to the government landing, where many enlisted men of the Navy meet their ships.

According to returns of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, recently made public, steel merchant vessels building or under contract to be built in private American shipyards on Nov. 1, 1916, numbered 417, of 1,479,946 gross tons. This is an increase of 25,676 tons over the returns for Oct. 1. In October American yards completed seventeen steel merchant vessels, of 52,481 gross tons, and made new contracts for seventeen steel merchant vessels, of 77,877 gross tons.

We have received Fleet Roster of Officers, No. 10, of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, prepared by Comdr. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N., under the direction of Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, commander-in-chief. It is a very handy roster, corrected to Sept. 15, 1916. The roster includes all the officers serving in the naval vessels shown in our Navy table, and, in addition, the officers serving on shore duty in Asiatic waters. The following officers are serving on the staff of Admiral Winterhalter: Comdr. J. H. Sypher, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cagle, aid, fleet engineer officer; Lieut. A. C. Pickens, aid, fleet gunnery officer; Lieut. (J.G.) G. F. Howell, aid, flag secretary; Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. M. Craven, aid, fleet radio officer; Med. Inspr. L. L. von Wedekind, fleet surgeon; Pay Inspr. George Brown, jr., fleet paymaster; Major Carl Ganborg-Andersen, fleet marine officer. The naval station at Olongapo is in command of Capt. E. Simpson. Lieut. Comdr. L. E. Shapley is captain of the yard at Olongapo. Surg. J. T. Kennedy commands the Naval Hospital; Capt. T. E. Brackstrom, Marine Corps, commands the Marine Barracks; Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley is captain of the yard and commands the naval station at Cavite. Med. Inspr. A. R. Alfred commands the Naval Hospital at Canacao, and Med. Inspr. A. R. Alfred is in charge of the Naval Medical Supply Depot at Canacao. Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, Marine Corps, commands the marine detachment of the American Legation Guard at Peking, China, and Surg. H. E. Odell commands the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

The U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Dubuque, Baltimore, San Francisco, Sterett, Jupiter, Cyclops, Wyoming, New York, Texas, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Florida and Utah are in the port of New York to give opportunity to a number of officers and men to attend the Army-Navy football game and grant others shore leave. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, to guard against accident when the battleship division, headed by the Wyoming, steamed up the Hudson on Nov. 24, in a formal order stated that the battleships and also the cruisers Montana and Kentucky would proceed up the Hudson River between eight and nine o'clock, and warned ferryboats and other harbor boats not to cross the bows of the fighting ships or in any way interfere with the formation. It is expected that between 10,000 and 12,000 men will have shore liberty at various times while the warships are in port.

On his return to Germany Capt. Hans Rose, of the German submarine U-53, gave an account of his voyage to the United States, in the course of which it was stated that "the American naval authorities received the U-53 with the greatest cordiality, but the commandant at the Newport station was so evidently relieved when he learned Captain Rose did not desire to replenish his

fuel or provisions that Captain Rose received the impression he would have encountered difficulties if he had desired supplies. The American officers, and particularly their wives and daughters, said Captain Rose, visited the submarine in large numbers, and were most deeply interested in it."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 393.)

The enemy's counter-attack was unsuccessful. The Germans reply: "Front of Prince Leopold—On the east bank of the Narayuvka furious attacks by the Russians against the positions west of Foly-Krasnolesnie, recently captured by us, were all repulsed, at one point by a counter-attack."

Activity, with a like conflict of opinion as to the result, was reported Nov. 18 on the Caucasian front, where the Germans were attempting to advance toward the region of the Sultanabad. Berlin reported Nov. 18: "Front of Prince Leopold—On the Shara and on the Stokhod the hostile artillery was more active than on recent days. Near Vituneiz, northwest of Lutsk, a German patrol enterprise was entirely successful."

Nov. 17 The Italian War Office issued this statement: "In the Trentino there was an intermittent artillery action and a movement of enemy troops in the Adige Valley. On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Piava sector. On San Marco, east of Gorizia, heavy fighting continued yesterday. Three determined attacks against the salient of Two Pines House, under the cover of darkness, were repulsed successfully. In the morning, after an intense artillery preparation, the enemy renewed his attacks, and only succeeded in taking a trench southeast of Two Pines House. On the remainder of this part of the front the enemy was driven off decisively with heavy loss. There was no change on the Carso."

Later despatches do not change this situation. Operations were hindered by heavy snowfalls. Some of the highest points in the mountains report temperatures of twenty degrees below zero, Centigrade, equivalent to four degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

LOSS OF THE BRITANNIC.

The British hospital ship Britannic (formerly the White Star passenger liner of that name), the second largest steamer afloat, was sunk by either a mine or torpedo on Nov. 21 in the Zea Channel of the Aegean Sea, with a loss of twenty-four dead or missing and twenty-eight injured. The saved numbered 1,100, as announced by the British Admiralty, who also stated that there were no wounded aboard, and only the ship's crew and medical staff were on the ship. A despatch to the White Star Line from London states the vessel was sunk by a mine. Unofficial advices say that the Britannic was mined or torpedoed at eight o'clock in the morning and sank near shore fifty-five minutes later. She was going to Saloniki. Her complement included 121 nurses and 390 officers and men of the Medical Corps. Twenty-five of the injured were taken to the Russian Hospital at Athens, while others were taken aboard Allied warships. The islanders of Zea promptly responded to the appeals for help, and an Anglo-French squadron from the Piræus, composed of destroyers and auxiliaries, immediately went to the scene. The women of Zea tore up their clothing to bandage the injured.

The Britannic had 3,000 beds for the reception of ill and wounded. The small loss of life on board is believed to have been due to the steamship's magnificent life saving equipment. The ship carried forty-eight of the largest sized lifeboats ever fitted to an ocean steamship. The davits were built on a new principle, so that the boats could be launched electrically on an even keel even if the ship were badly listing. It was also possible to launch all the boats from one side, if necessary. Two of the lifeboats, it is said, in launching were dashed against the revolving propellers, which were partly out of water owing to the list of the steamer.

The Britannic was built with a cellular double bottom extending well up the vessel's side. The Britannic was 900 feet over all, with an extreme breadth of 94 feet, and was a vessel of 48,158 gross tons. She was completed in 1914, but had never been in the passenger service, having been taken over by the British government. The Britannic was painted white with a red cross at either end, according to international rules, and strung between her two forward funnels was a huge Red Cross emblem, illuminated at night by incandescent lights. She was not armed. As a hospital ship the liner had accommodations for 2,500 injured soldiers, 100 surgeons, 200 nurses and orderlies and a crew of several hundred men.

Capt. C. A. Bartlett, former commander of the White Star liner Cedric, was in command of the Britannic in the hospital service. Her crew was composed of White Star seamen.

The Zea Channel is a bit of water between the mainland of Greece and the island of Zea.

It was officially announced by the Russian government on Nov. 24 that the Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria, a vessel of 22,500 tons, was destroyed on Oct. 20 through a fire which started in the forward magazine. An internal explosion followed immediately, and the fire spread rapidly and reached the petrol tanks. The officers and crew strove to localize the effects of the explosion and flood the magazines, and the commander-in-chief, Vice Admiral Koischak, went aboard and took personal command of the operations. The ship sank at 7 p.m., one hour after the fire started. The greater part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first class sub-officers and 149 sailors are missing, and sixty-four of the crew have since died from the effects of burns. The position of the ship, which lies in shallow water, gives hope that it may be refloated and completely repaired in a few months. The bridge is only one yard below water level. The Imperatritsa Maria was launched in 1914. Her officers and crew numbered about 1,000 men. The vessel was 550 feet long and had a draught of 27 feet. She was armed with ten 12-inch, twenty 5-inch and four 2.5-inch guns, four 8-pounders and four torpedo tubes.

The British Admiralty announced on Nov. 24 that the British hospital ship Braemar Castle, homeward bound from Saloniki to Malta, was sunk by a mine or torpedo in Mykonos Channel in the Aegean Sea, the date of the accident not being given. The Admiralty stated all aboard were saved. The Braemar Castle, like the Britannic, was withdrawn from passenger service for special transportation of wounded. She was a vessel

of 6,318 tons, property of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, of London.

Bonds in the libel suit for damages against the German merchant cruiser Deutschland for the accidental sinking of a tug, with a loss of five of her crew, having been satisfactorily filed, the Deutschland, fully laden with merchandise, left her berth at New London, Conn., on the afternoon of Nov. 21, en route for Bremen. No difficulty was expected from any warships of the Allies that might possibly be on patrol off the New England coast, as if any such were spotted by the submarine she could easily dive long before they could get anywhere near her. The Deutschland, save for some dents in her bow plates, sustained no injuries from her collision with a convoying tug, which she sank on Nov. 17 in her first attempt to sail for home.

PAY OFFICERS SCHOOL, NAVAL MILITIA.

The second of the sessions of the Naval Pay Officers' School for Naval Militia officers has just come to a close. The first course specialized in property accounting and the second in financial and commissariat work. In each, however, there was enough of the subject-matter of the other course to enable the student officers to qualify by examination in all the subjects required of Naval Militia pay officers. It is believed that the instruction has been a distinct gain both to the Naval Militia and to the Navy, the one by getting the Navy view point and the other by establishing a reserve of officers who will be available for immediate call when the need arises.

The following officers completed the first course: Paymr. C. P. Crissey, N.Y.; P.A. Paymrs. C. S. Spoerer, Ill., H. S. Meighan, La., F. M. Douglass, Texas, A. F. Wayne, N.J., and M. R. Tipton, Cal.; Asst. Paymrs. W. T. Ten Brook, Minn., E. Y. Armstrong, Wash., M. R. Finley, D.C., and G. S. McGee, Cal.

In the second course were: Paymrs. W. E. Jacoby, Ohio, E. H. Baker, N.C., G. C. Isbester, Ill., and C. C. Dennis, Cal.; P.A. Paymrs. S. C. Snellgrove, S.C., W. L. Abbott, La., and C. G. A. Johnson, D.C.; Asst. Paymrs. E. B. Kennedy, Md., J. D. Greene, Mass., and R. May, Mich.

The following officers took both courses: P.A. Paymrs. V. J. Welcox, N.J., C. D. Bishop, Hawaii, G. F. Archer, Fla., H. S. Davis, Me., and M. R. Tipton, Cal.

Paymr. Franklin Fogg, of Tacoma, Wash., died very suddenly of heart failure just after the commencement of the second course. Paymr. Fred Engels, of Duluth, Minn., was present for the last two weeks of the financial course. While in Washington, the Naval Militia officers were physically examined by a board of medical examiners. Upon the completion of the course of instruction, they were given the mental and professional examinations necessary for qualification in the National Naval Volunteers.

The Naval Militia officers graduating from the tenth session of the Naval Pay Officers' School were hosts at a banquet at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, Nov. 14, in honor of the Paymaster General of the Navy. Paymr. W. E. Jacoby, Ohio Naval Militia, was the toastmaster. In a few happily chosen words he expressed the appreciation of the visiting officers of the efforts in their behalf. When he said, "Gentlemen, when we leave here to-night for our several widely separated homes—one to the rock-ribbed coasts of Maine, another to the palmetto studded shores of Florida, to the sun-baked plains of Texas, to pine-clad mountains of Washington, to the vineyard covered golden hills of California, to the sunny strands of far-off Hawaii, and I to the banks of the muddy Maumee, the most valuable bit of knowledge we will take with us is that the gentlemen of the Regular Service and we amateurs of the Naval Militia have one common purpose, one aim, one ambition, and that is what is good for the Navy is good for the Naval Militia," he struck the keynote of the spirit now existing between the Navy and its first line reserve in time of need, the Naval Militia.

Another case of a theatrical manager discriminating against uniformed enlisted men of the U.S. Navy developed in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 19, when four sailors of the crew of the U.S.S. Solace were refused permission to occupy the box seats they had purchased in a local theater. They were told they could sit in the gallery, according to newspaper accounts of the incident, and that the management would not permit "sailors to sit in the same box with other people." The men returned to the Solace and reported the incident to Surg. E. M. Blackwell, U.S.N., executive officer of the ship. They suggested that they be examined as to their sobriety, and this was done by P.A. Surg. E. E. Woodland, U.S.N., who declared the men to be sober. They returned to the theater, were again refused admittance, and on Nov. 20 told their story to a police magistrate, who issued warrants for the manager and the lessee of the theater on charges of violating Section No. 517 of the Penal Law, which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate against the uniform of the U.S. Army and Navy at a place of public amusement.

The Governor of Guam has asked the Secretary of the Navy for a supply of frogs and toads. According to the reports of the Governor, the island is infested with a plague of snails which is held responsible for a horn disease that is threatening the cattle with extinction. The Governor of Guam wants the Secretary of the Navy to supply him with a force of frogs and toads to eat the snails. The request has been referred to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. As snails are an edible dish perhaps a French cook, who knows how to serve them, might be sent also.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete list published elsewhere in this issue:

Nanshan, arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, Nov. 19.
Baltimore and Dubuque, sailed from Southern Drill Grounds for New York Nov. 21.

Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7 and K-8, arrived at Honolulu Nov. 21.
Maryland, arrived at Guaymas, Mexico, Nov. 21.

Glacier, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco Nov. 21.

Orion, sailed from Nagasaki for Olongapo, P.I., Nov. 23.

Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Florida, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, sailed from Southern Drill Grounds for New York Nov. 22.
 Yorktown, arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, Nov. 22.
 Ammen, arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 22.
 Arizona, arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 22.
 Burrows and Henley, arrived at Rosebank, N.Y., Nov. 22.
 Jupiter and Cyclops, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Nov. 22.
 Machias, sailed from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City Nov. 22.
 New Orleans, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico, Nov. 22.
 Patasco, sailed from Block Island for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.
 Preston, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.
 South Dakota, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco Nov. 22.
 Hancock, arrived at Jacmel, Haiti, Nov. 23.
 Leonidas, sailed from Portsmouth, N.H., for Grand Cayman, West Indies, Nov. 23.
 Panther and Warrington, arrived at Whitestone Landing, N.Y., Nov. 23.
 Trippe, arrived at Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.
 Reid, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C., Nov. 23.
 Denver, sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Cal., Nov. 23.
 Jason, sailed from Guantanamo for Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 22.
 Albany, sailed from Corinto for San Diego Nov. 23.
 Arethusa, sailed from Pensacola for Port Arthur, Texas, Nov. 23.
 Baltimore, Cyclops, Dubuque, Jupiter and San Francisco, arrived in North River, N.Y., Nov. 23.
 Connecticut, Florida, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, arrived at New York Nov. 23.
 Paul Jones, sailed from Mare Island for San Pedro Nov. 23.
 St. Louis, arrived at Honolulu Nov. 23.
 Hancock, sailed from Aux Cayes for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Nov. 23.
 Patasco, arrived at navy yard, Norfolk, Nov. 23.
 Pennsylvania, arrived at navy yard, Brooklyn, Nov. 24.
 Vermont, arrived at Charleston Nov. 24.
 Monaghan, sailed from Tompkinsville for Whitestone Landing Nov. 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Nov. 17, 1916.
 Lieut. J. N. Ferguson to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y. Naval Constr. J. E. Bailey detached navy yard, New York, Dec. 1; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chief Bttn. I. Nordstrom detached Naval Training Station, Newport; to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 Gun. A. De Somer to Montana Dec. 1, 1916.
 NOV. 17.—Lieut. L. M. Stevens detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1917.
 Lieut. (J.G.) L. B. Ard detached Vermont; to Fulton.
 Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Elder to Naval Station, Key West, Fla.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. S. Gillespie detached Inspector of Aeronautic Material, Boston, Mass.; to Assistant to Inspector of Engineering Material, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Lieut. (J.G.) Z. Landsdowne to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 29, 1916.
 Lieut. (J.G.) E. G. Small detached Jarvis; to Duncan.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. La Mountain detached Vermont; to Fulton.
 Ensign B. F. Clark detached Denver; to Montana Dec. 1, 1916.
 Ensigns P. S. Goen and W. F. Doyer detached Vermont; to Texas.
 Ensign P. C. Morgan detached Texas; to Neptune.
 Ensign T. F. Downey detached Texas; to Jupiter.
 Ensign G. W. Summers detached Vermont; to Texas.
 Ensign T. E. Chandler detached Florida; to New Hampshire.
 Ensigns P. R. Glutting and C. A. Baker detached Vermont; to Tacoma.
 Ensign L. B. Hoops detached Texas; to Sacramento.
 Ensign A. J. Selman detached New Hampshire; to Florida.
 Ensign T. D. Warner detached New Hampshire; to New York.
 P.A. Paymr. D. P. Heath detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Tallahassee.
 Asst. Paymr. R. N. Hickman detached Tallahassee to settle accounts.
 Chief Bttn. A. O. Larsen to the receiving ship at New York.
 Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Nov. 17, 1916:
 Comdr. G. C. Day detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.
 Comdr. W. D. Brotherton detached Helena; to home and wait orders.
 Comdr. A. Althouse to command Brooklyn.
 Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith detached Brooklyn; to Helena.
 Lieut. (J.G.) S. E. Bray detached A-4; to B-2.
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. L. Woodruff detached Cincinnati; to Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.
 Ensign M. Y. Cohen detached Monadnock; to A-4.
 Ensign P. R. Weaver detached Mohican; to Monadnock.
 Surg. W. B. Hatfield detached Monocacy; to Olongapo, P.I.
 Asst. Surg. C. S. O'Brien detached Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to Villalobos.
 Asst. Surg. H. V. Cornett detached Villalobos; to Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.
 Asst. Surg. S. M. Taylor detached Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.; to Monocacy.
 Asst. Surg. G. W. Calver detached Brooklyn; to treatment, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
 Gun. B. H. Mack detached Monterey; to Brooklyn.
 Mach. O. O. Hathaway detached Monterey; to Olongapo, P.I.
 Mach. F. F. Webster detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Monterey.
 NOV. 18.—Comdr. J. V. Klemann detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 2; to command Vestal Dec. 16.
 Comdr. E. L. Bennett detached command Vestal Dec. 2; to Naval War College Jan. 1, 1917.
 Comdr. G. S. Galbraith detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Dec. 14; to inspector of ordnance in charge, Port Mifflin, Pa., Dec. 16, 1916.
 Comdr. D. M. Wood detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26, 1916; to Naval War College Jan. 1, 1917.
 Lieut. R. B. Coffey detached aid on staff, Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval War College.
 Lieut. W. E. Whitehead detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla., Dec. 11; to Asiatic Station via January transport.
 Lieut. W. D. Puleston detached Naval Station, Narragansett Bay; to Asiatic Station via February transport.
 Lieut. H. E. Kays detached Naval War College; to aid to Commandant, Naval Station, Narragansett Bay.
 Lieut. R. E. McCullough detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to navy yard, New York.
 Lieut. W. F. Newton detached aid on staff, Commander Coast Torpedo Force, Pacific Fleet; to temporary duty command Milwaukee.
 Lieut. (J.G.) F. J. Lowry detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to Raleigh.
 Lieut. (J.G.) C. D. Gilroy to Naval Recruiting Station, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Lieut. (J.G.) E. G. Haas detached Leonidas; to New Jersey.
 Ensign R. T. Darrow detached Memphis; to temporary duty the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.
 Chief Gun. G. H. Sheldon detached West Virginia; to Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.
 Gun. O. Lovelace detached Maryland; to West Virginia.
 Note.—Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller died at Balboa, C.Z., Nov. 18, 1916.
 NOV. 20.—Comdr. A. C. Kavanagh detached command Coast Torpedo Force, Pacific Fleet; to command Maryland.
 Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enoch to command Caesar.
 Lieut. H. G. Fuller detached Salem; to Rhode Island.
 Lieut. T. Withers, Jr., to Maine.
 Lieut. R. W. Keener detached Salem; to command Chicago.
 Lieut. W. L. Beck detached Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to aid on staff, Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Corry detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to Washington.
 Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Oswald detached Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Jackson, Miss.
 Mach. H. H. Beck to Machinist's Mate School, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Chief Carp. J. H. Gill to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 Pay Clerk J. H. Theis detached Dixie; to wait orders.
 Act. Pay Clerk C. W. Brown detached Salem; to Dixie Jan. 2, 1917.
 NOV. 21.—Comdr. G. C. Day to Naval Observatory Jan. 15, 1917.
 Comdr. W. D. Brotherton to General Board, Navy Dept., Jan. 15, 1917.
 Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper detached Naval War College; to Louisiana as executive officer.
 Lieut. (J.G.) W. J. Carver to Radio Station, Sayville, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1916.
 Surg. G. E. Freeman to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 Asst. Surg. R. L. Crawford detached Rhode Island; to Smith.
 P.A. Paymr. G. S. Wood detached Salem; to Dixie Jan. 2, 1917.
 P.A. Paymr. B. Mayer detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.
 Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Panama Canal Zone.
 Chief Bttn. A. D. Warwick detached Salem; to Dixie.
 Bttn. A. G. O. Dargard detached Patuxent; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
 Chief Mach. J. J. Cullen detached Salem; to Ohio.
 Mach. M. Strook detached Salem; to Prairie.
 Mach. A. Logan to connection fitting out Mississippi and duty on board when commissioned.
 Chief Carp. L. W. Smith detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1916; to Alabama.
 Carp. W. Tavenner detached Salem; to temporary duty North Dakota.
 NOV. 22.—Capt. H. McL. P. Huse detached Naval War College, Newport; to Naval Examining Board and Naval Retraining Board, Washington.
 Comdr. P. N. Olmsted detached command Salem; to command Birmingham.
 Comdr. K. M. Bennett detached command Castine; to Washington for temporary duty in Navy Department.
 Ensign G. W. Dugger detached Salem; to Melville.
 Ensign J. B. W. Waller detached Salem; to temporary duty on Dolphin, Nov. 22.
 Ensign R. G. Pennoyer detached Melville, Nov. 28; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Dec. 11.
 Ensign L. F. Brown detached South Dakota; to Denver.
 P.A. Surg. W. E. Finselsen detached Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Dec. 2; to Naval Training Station, Newport, Dec. 8.
 P.A. Surg. C. H. Drago detached Naval Training Station, Newport, Nov. 27; to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Dec. 2.
 P.A. Paymr. H. R. Snyder detached Maine; to Tacoma.
 Bttn. A. G. O. Dargard to treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas.
 Chief Mach. B. B. Bowie detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 23.—Capt. P. R. Hoyt to temporary duty in command of 52d Company, New Hampshire.
 Second Lieut. Nimmo Old, jr., to temporary duty with 52d Company, New Hampshire.
 Second Lieut. G. A. Stowell detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.; to Texas.
 Capt. J. M. Salladay detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; to 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.
 First Lieut. R. E. Messersmith orders to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, revoked; detached, Pennsylvania; to Florida.
 First Lieut. S. S. Lee detached Florida; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.
 Capt. T. C. Turner detached Texas; to Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.
 First Lieut. W. F. Bevan detached from 1st Brigade; to resume duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
 Q.M. Clerk J. E. McVey detached Headquarters; to Depot of Supplies, Cavite, P.I.
 The following second lieutenants have been detached from Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., to 1st Provisional Brigade, Marines, Haiti: J. D. Nevin, G. C. Hammer, H. S. Fassett, jr., J. R. Martin, A. B. Jacques, A. S. Woods, jr., H. C. Cooper and P. C. Geyer, jr.
 The following second lieutenants have been detached from Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., to 2d Provisional Brigade, Marines, Santo Domingo: L. L. Leech, J. M. Bain, K. I. Buse, G. Karow, J. H. Fugate, jr., R. Griffin, D. H. Owen, J. E. Davis, J. K. Bolton, A. Durant, J. T. Moore, W. O. Byrd, G. B. Reynolds and J. E. Brewster.
 Col. Eli K. Cole assigned to command 1st Provisional Brigade, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
 Col. Joseph H. Pendleton assigned to command 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.
 The following officers have been detailed for duty in Paymaster's Department to fill vacancies in grade of assistant paymaster: First Lieuts. William F. Bevan, Thomas E. Thrasher, jr., and Ralph E. Davis.
 First Lieut. Harold H. Utley has been detailed for duty in Quarter's Department to fill a vacancy in grade of assistant quartermaster.
 The resignation of 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Dillard was accepted by the President Nov. 15, 1916.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 21.—First Lieut. W. A. Wiley preparatory orders to command Manning.
 Asst. Surg. Carl Michel, U.S.P.H.S., detailed as medical officer of Itasca during cruises, in addition to present duties at San Juan, Porto Rico.
 NOV. 23.—Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin and 3d Lieut. Robert Donohue detached Tuscarora and Androscoggin, respectively; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.
 Third Lieut. J. A. Frost, jr., detached Comanche; to Androscoggin.
 Second Lieut. S. S. Yeandle preparatory orders to Androscoggin.
 Third Lieut. C. H. Abel preparatory orders to Comanche.
 Third Lieut. J. E. Whitbeck preparatory orders to Mohawk.
 Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell preparatory orders to Pamlico.
 Second Lieut. of Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill preparatory orders to Seneca.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

All merchant vessels loading explosives at the port of New York, when at anchor in the upper or lower bay, will be under the supervision of the U.S. Coast Guard. The responsibility of enforcing safeguards having to do with the loading of explosives aboard vessels at anchor will devolve upon the Coast Guard officials on duty at New York. The New York division of the Coast Guard is now charged under the law with the enforcement of the anchorage regulations at the port of New York.
 The new duties in connection with the supervision of craft taking on explosives will be in the nature of an extension of the anchorage patrol work. When a vessel moves away from a pier and anchors in the upper or lower bay to take aboard additional explosive material that fact will be taken cognizance of by the Coast Guard. As long as merchant craft remain at the piers and there take on explosives they are held to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities.
 Commencing Dec. 1 the Coast Guard cutters will begin their winter cruising in compliance with the law which requires them during four months of the year, ending April 1, to patrol the coasts of the United States and to give aid to vessels and mariners in distress. The Apache is stationed in Chesapeake Bay and will keep moving throughout the period, except when at anchor for stores or repairs. The Onondaga will stop in Lynnhaven Bay, just inside the Virginia Capes, and wait there ready to assist any in need of aid. The Mohawk and Seneca,

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with New York as headquarters, will take station in light behind Sandy Hook, and upon receipt of any distress call or any message for aid will start for it full speed ahead. The Seminole will patrol the coast in the region of Cape Hatteras. The Pamlico at Charleston, S.C., will patrol the coast down to the Florida keys. The Gulf of Mexico will be patrolled by the Comanche, Tallapoosa and the Tampa. The Seneca, which will alternate with the Mohawk on duty at Hook station, is now at Arundel Cove, Md., undergoing repairs. There will be no leaves of absence granted to officers or men except in emergency cases during the cruising period. Wireless operators will be constantly on hand to pick up calls for help.

The board, consisting of Captain Chiswell, 2d Lieut. Norman Hall, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Sugden and 3d Lieut. Elmer Stone, have recommended an initial Coast Guard aviation station on some site to be selected on Hampton Roads near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. This aviation station will serve as a nucleus from which will evolve the authorized aeronautic activities of the Coast Guard for the protection and preservation of life and property at sea. Two hydroplanes, with their separate hangars, would be maintained at this station if the recommendations of the board are accepted. It is further suggested by the board that three officers of the Coast Guard, in addition to the two now detailed, be sent to the Naval Aeronautical School at Pensacola, Fla. It would also have another officer study motor construction in a competent machine shop or with an aeroplane motor manufacturer. The instruction of two machinists from the Coast Guard in a shop apprenticeship course in a motor manufacturing plant is suggested, as is the proposition that three enlisted men of the Guard be detailed to the aeronautical school at Pensacola for instruction in overhaul and care of aeroplanes. Lieutenant Hall, of the board, has been detailed to investigations of the mechanics of aviation. Lieutenant Sugden and Mr. Stone were both detailed to the Naval Aeronautical School at Pensacola and are soon to be certified fliers.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
 ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
 APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.
 ARCTIC—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Fort Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. C. B. Cochran. Care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.
 CALUMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
 COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
 COMANCHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
 DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
 GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
 GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
 ITasca—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
 McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.
 MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. O. M. Gabbett. New York.
 MANNING—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell. Astoria, Ore.
 MOHAWK—1st Lieut. G. F. Ballinger. Station N. New York city.
 MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
 MONADGAL—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.
 OSSIPPE—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter. Portland, Me.
 PAMILICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.
 SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wilmington, N.C.
 SENeca—Capt. J. H. Brown. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
 TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.
 TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.
 TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun. Baltimore, Md.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Hill. Milwaukee, Wis.
 UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
 WINNISTIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
 WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1916.

The quarantine restrictions were removed on Nov. 15. From July 8 until that date no children under sixteen years of age were permitted to leave or enter the post. Now that the infantile paralysis epidemic has ended in New York and surrounding places, the protective measures are considered to be no longer necessary. The youngsters who attend school in Newburgh may now go back and forth daily.

Two hops and a tea-dance after the football game made the week-end gay, and there were as usual many guests who stayed from Friday or Saturday until Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Manley gave a pretty supper before the officers' hop on Friday for Colonel Biddle, Col. and Mesdames Fieberger, Markham, Henry, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Chaplain Silver, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Markham, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones had dinner before the hop on Friday for their house guests, Mrs. James Creelman and Miss Creelman, of New York, and for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Lieutenants Uhl and Huntley. Mrs. Reilly gave a pretty bridge party on Wednesday for Mrs. Lee, wife of Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, retired, when other ladies playing were Mesdames Tschappat, Markham, Lockwood, Rethers, Victoria Harrington, Coleman, Tate, Christie, Manley, Nichols and Eckels. Prizes were won by Mesdames Harrington, Manley and Eckels. Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Asensio joined at tea.

Mrs. Henry, wife of Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, has gone for a visit of several days to Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. George Thatcher and Miss Patience Thatcher, of New York, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. McAlister. Mrs. Gruber has visiting her mother, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, retired, and her sister, Mrs. Morrison, wife of Capt. William E. Morrison. Lieut. Philip Gordon, of Fort Ethan Allen, is spending the week with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Joseph Behan and his son, Jack, of Troy, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Markham.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee returned this week to California after spending the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Rethers. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guest for over Sunday was Mrs. Jim Branch, of Richmond, Va. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had for guests a few days ago Mrs. Timberlake's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wrenne, of Nashville, Tenn. Capt. and Mrs. Sage gave an informal supper party on Sunday for Miss Gretchen Tappen, of New York, week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey. Among those asked were Capt. and Mrs. George R. Goethals, Mrs. Howes, Miss Howes, Captains Card and Marks.

Mrs. Pence, of Washington, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Carter for the past fortnight, left on Monday for Montclair, where she will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis. Among those from West Point to attend the Yale-Princeton football game were Colonel Holt and Captain Manley. Capt. and Mrs. Stillwell's guests for over Sunday were Mrs. Stillwell's father, Mr. J. William Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., and M. le Comte de Villaine, of France.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall's guest for the last few days has been Lieut. J. E. Beller, 10th Inf., Canal Zone. On Wednesday evening a number of officers and ladies attended an informal lecture at the Drawing Academy by Captain Piquard, of France, who spoke of his experiences in the trenches. While at the post Captain Piquard was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey. Miss George, from hospital work in England, was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Solberg.

Gen. and Mrs. Roe entertained at dinner on Wednesday at Highland Falls for Colonel Biddle, Col. and Mesdames Fieberger, Timberlake and Henry, Chaplain Silver and Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Mrs. Mesde Wildrick, of Fort Terry, is expected to visit the post next week as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Norb. Miss Golden Ruggles, of Sandy Hook, was the over Sunday guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Booton. Captain Russell has visiting him his father and sister, Major Russell and Miss Russell. The Misses Treat, daughters of General Treat, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes.

Miss Isabel Buckley, of Marlboro, N. Y., was the guest of Miss Virginia Hunt over Sunday. Visitors at the post on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, who lived here several years ago when Mr. Morrow was an instructor. Mrs. Toffey, wife of Capt. J. J. Toffey, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morrison last week. A number of guests from West Point attended the Richardson-Farman wedding at Warsaw, N. Y., on Saturday. The best man, Captain Russell, and the ushers, Captains Bull and Wise, Lieutenants Sandeford and Dick, are all stationed at West Point; Captain Stillwell was one of the guests from the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Morrison's week-end guests were Captain Morrison's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morrison, of Cranford, N. J. Miss Fieberger was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Italy Between 1830 and 1849." Current events were given by Mrs. Coiner; the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Laflamme. A new Monday Evening Card Club has been formed; the members are Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Manley, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols. The other Monday Evening Club met this week with Colonel Stuart; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Rethers; the South End Wednesday Evening Club met this week with Col. and Mrs. Timberlake; members are Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Murray and Captain Steese. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Lockwood.

Recent visitors at the post were Col. O. B. Mitcham, Governors Island; Major J. H. Miller, Panama; Lieut. A. V. Arnold, Honolulu, H. T.; Lieut. W. Morrissey, Panama; Col. E. Birnie, New York; Major Bell, Albany.

The plans for the Army-Navy football game on Nov. 25 arrange for the cadet special train to leave Garrison at 11:00 a. m.; the train for officers, residents of the post and vicinity will leave Garrison at 11:20 a. m., both trains to go directly to

the Polo Grounds, New York. The return train from New York will leave the Grand Central Station at 12:15 a. m.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23, 1916.

"May the best team win!" exclaimed an enthusiastic midshipman in the corridor of Bancroft Hall, and added, "and we expect the Navy to be the best." That's the language of the entire regiment. The midshipmen are full of hope for, faith in and enthusiasm about their team. With three consecutive defeats, and a team that has not shone well to the public during the present season, still naval spirit, Service enthusiasm and individual confidence in the Navy's eleven are not one whit behind in that fervor and loyalty that have characterized the corps of midshipmen in former years. The Superintendent and his subordinate officer share in the same belief in their representatives. As the hour of decision grows near trust in the Navy eleven increases.

The regiment is doing its part in arousing enthusiasm that will infuse itself into the team, and won't let it be beaten. For a week or more, every day at dinner and supper, post-prandial and after-meal speeches excite the corps to loyal and generous expressions for the team. Yells and Navy songs enliven the encouragement of the eleven. On Tuesday evening the enthusiasts left Bancroft Hall and proceeded, about six hundred in number, to the quarters of Superintendent Eberle, who appeared and gave a brief address to the cheering midshipmen, predicting victory for the Navy. The corps then repaired to the quarters of Capt. Louis M. Nulton, commandant of midshipmen, who gave expression of his confidence in the triumph of the blue and gold on Saturday. The shouting multitude then marched up to the officers' mess, where from its porch Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, senior aid to the commandant and former Navy football player, addressed the midshipmen. The Navy's yells and songs have been neatly printed in pamphlet form and will add much to the charms of the coming game.

A large number of Navy officers heard on Friday evening in Mahan Hall Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., president of the War College at Newport, lecture on "Naval War Tactics." The lecture was the first of a series to be delivered on Friday nights this winter at the Naval Academy. After the address a reception was held at the Superintendent's quarters.

At an informal meeting at the home of Mrs. William O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, of the Naval Academy, at Wardour, adjacent to Annapolis, the project was launched recently for a home supplied and home made little theater and dramatic club for this city, to follow the lines of the Bandbox Theater in New York, the Art Theater, Chicago, the Vagabond Theater, Baltimore, and the Workshop Theater of Cambridge and Boston. Annapolis and the Naval Academy are rich in material and alive with people competent for the stage.

An automobile driven by Paymaster's Clerk M. E. West, Naval Academy, on Saturday struck Mrs. Ida Gallagher, aged fifty-seven years, from which she died on Sunday. The accident occurred just outside of the city of Annapolis. Mr. West and a party, composed of pay clerks in the Academy, were on their way to a con hunt. Mr. West sounded the horn and drove the machine to one side, while Mrs. Gallagher was crossing the street diagonally. It appeared that she either stepped or fell from the sidewalk and was struck by one of the rear wheels. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "unavoidable accident."

Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Keller, U. S. N., had a son born to them at Annapolis on Nov. 19. He has been named Harold Russell Keller. Miss Alice Rice, student at the State Normal School, spent the week-end with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Rice, U. S. N. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams C. Wickham, U. S. N., will spend the winter in Annapolis. He is on duty here. Mrs. Theodore Porter, wife of Commodore Porter, U. S. N., was hostess Monday afternoon at a large card party at Card Hall. Bridge was the game, after which a fine buffet supper was served. Assistant Surgeon General Rucker, U. S. Public Health Service, and Mrs. Rucker were guests for the week-end of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Kearney, U. S. N. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Brown, U. S. N., spent the week-end in New York. Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, U. S. A., is visiting his family here. Mrs. Percy Houston, wife of Instructor Houston, spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. De Witt C. Redgrave, wife of Captain Redgrave, U. S. N., retired.

Commodore and Mrs. John E. Craven, U. S. N., entertained at their residence on Murray Hill at a dinner party on Friday prior to a talk by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, of Washington, at the Executive Mansion. The guests besides Mrs. Hopkins were Governor and Mrs. Hargrove, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Fell, Major John De Peyster Duval, M. N. G., and Mrs. Duval; Miss Clark, Miss Doyle and Mr. Barnard. Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrickson, U. S. N., who spent the summer at Westfield, N. J., are visiting their niece, Mrs. Philip Cooper, at Wardour, near Annapolis.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 20, 1916.

Mrs. Grayson, who has been spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Walter F. Martin, left last Thursday for New York, where she will remain a few weeks before returning to her home in Frederick, Md. Mrs. Thompson, of St. Louis, arrived last Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Cox. Major John P. Wade has moved into quarters formerly occupied by Major Herbert G. Shaw, M. C. Lieut. Col. Guy H. Preston arrived on Wednesday from leave, which he has been spending with his family in Connecticut. He has taken quarters at the Officers' Club.

The twenty-sixth fall dinner of the Vermont Commandery, M. O. O. L. U. S., was given at the Hotel Vermont, in Burlington, last Friday evening. The dinner was immediately preceded by a reception, where the guests were received by Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav., the commander; President and Mrs. Ira L. Reeves, of Norwich University, Northfield, and Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Howard. Before the reception there was a meeting of the commandery at its headquarters in Stannard Memorial Hall. Among the guests at the dinner were Col. W. C. Rivers, 2d Cav., Gen. and Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Miller, Chaplain and Mrs. David L. Fleming and Col. H. S. Foster. The 2d Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. Among speakers at the banquet was Col. W. C. Rivers, his subject being "The Maintenance of Order in the Philippines."

Capt. William G. Meade expects to leave next week for Fort Myer. Among the successful candidates for commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army was Mr. Stephen P. Jocelyn, jr., son of Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. A., retired, of Burlington.

The regiment is delighted at the successful performances of Pete, the 2d Cavalry horse ridden by Capt. John A. Barry at the National Horse Show in New York last week. He won first prize, Canadian Challenge Cup, and the blue ribbon in the Beresford Challenge Cup. The bay gelding, Turk, was awarded third place in the broad water jump. He was ridden by Lieutenant Pendleton, 2d Cav.

Mrs. A. B. Cox entertained last Friday at a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Thompson of St. Louis. She was assisted by Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman and Mrs. William E. Smedberg, jr. Among those present were Mesdames Bartlett, Ballantyne, Fleming, Leonhauser, Thibaut, Ross, Colley, Graham, Foster, Andrews, English, Ames, Haight, Romeyn, Sumner, Martin and Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Haight arrived last week from North Carolina to visit their daughter, Mrs. John R. Ames. Mrs. Foster, mother of Mrs. Wallace De Witt, leaves next week for New York to spend a few weeks before returning to Detroit. Lieut. Desmore O. Nelson returned on Saturday from New York, where he attended the National Horse Show.

The 2d Cavalry Post No. 49, Society of Foreign Wars, gave a dance at the post gymnasium on Saturday evening. A number of the officers and their wives attended the concert given on Saturday night at the University of Vermont gymnasium by the Russian Symphony orchestra. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn



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leaves to-night for New York, where he will spend a few days and will attend the Army-Navy game. To the regret of the entire regiment, Capt. A. B. Cox, who has been adjutant of the regiment for some time, has been detailed to the General Staff Corps and goes to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. Lieut. E. V. Sumner is away this week on a short leave, which he will spend hunting.

Chaplain David L. Fleming has begun his Sunday evening song services in the gymnasium, which proved so popular last winter. These services are largely attended by both officers and enlisted men and their families, every available seat being taken.

DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC.

Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 20, 1916.

A party composed of the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Ingraham, Assistant and Chief-Clerk of War Department Mr. Schofield, Col. Ira A. Haynes, Major Percy P. Bishop, Col. and Mrs. Colin H. Livingston, Capt. A. C. Thompson, Mr. Emory and Mr. St. John visited Forts Washington and Hunt on Sunday afternoon. The trip from Washington was made on Colonel Livingston's yacht, the Speedaway. After an inspection of the two posts the party was entertained at tea by Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. McBride, the following officers and ladies of the two garrisons being invited to meet them: Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson, Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates, Lieut. and Mesdames C. U. Edwards and F. C. Schofield, and Lieut. C. M. Wood. Mrs. Yates assisted Mrs. McBride in receiving.

Among those who attended the dance given on Friday by the officers and ladies of the post of Washington Barracks were Mrs. George H. Van der Water, Lieut. and Mesdames C. U. Edwards and J. B. Gillespie, and Lieut. C. C. Heth, C. M. Wood and Logan Series. Miss Vella Smoot, daughter of Senator Smoot, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride. Lieutenant Wood gave an informal dance in Miss Smoot's honor Saturday night.

Major James F. Brady, I. G. D., finished inspection of Fort Hunt Friday, arriving Saturday at Fort Washington, where he is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Yates. The Bowling Club was entertained on Thursday night by Lieut. and Mrs. C. U. Edwards.

Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Gillespie and Mrs. G. H. Van der Water left Friday for New London and New York and will attend the Army and Navy game on Saturday. Mrs. Frank C. Schofield returned last week from Washington, where she has spent several weeks. Dr. John R. Hereford had dinner Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson. Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride entertained at dinner Sunday for Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N. J., Nov. 20, 1916.

Lieut. John P. Leavenworth has returned to the post for duty after an absence of nearly two months with the New Jersey National Guard. Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Colonel Bellinger and Major Kilbourne, inspected the post last week and later had luncheon with Colonel Skerrett at his quarters. Mrs. Bettison and her two younger children returned on Nov. 15 from a six weeks' visit spent with her father, Mr. Marriott C. Smyth, at Wynnewood, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert have Miss Florence Hoffman, of Honolulu, with them as their guest until January. Mrs. Coulter had a small tea in her honor on Nov. 17. Mrs. F. H. Miles and her small son are visiting Mrs. Miles' aunt, Mrs. Mooney, at Mahwah, N. J. Lieutenant Miles will join them later on a short leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Bettison spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. N. Myers Fittler, of Riverton, N. J., meeting them for luncheon at Princeton before the Yale-Princeton game on Nov. 18. Mr. E. E. Reese, of Pensacola, Fla., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Berry until after the Army and Navy game.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1916.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Alma Louise Hodges on Monday were bridge hostesses, the former entertaining for Mesdames Wildrick, Pendleton and Campbell, and the latter having as her guests Mesdames Brownlee, Draves and Halla. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brown were supper guests of Major and Mrs. Pearce. Mrs. Pearce and the two daughters, Mary Inman and Jennie Gray, started South the next day to spend some weeks with Mrs. Pearce's parents in Atlanta, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne returned on Monday from a two weeks' motor trip to Washington.

Gen. O. A. Devol, who has just retired from active service in the Quartermaster Corps, spent several days here last week as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Mrs. Junnius MacMurray, of Washington, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. Lieut. Heyworth Campbell, of the New York National Guard, and Mrs. Campbell entertained a party of friends with a dinner in "Chinatown," New York city, recently. Among their guests from Fort Totten were Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Draves, Captain Mathews, Lieutenant Griffith, Lieutenant Williams and Dr. Hunter. Lieutenant Campbell has been on duty here for some months with the National Guard recruits. Gen. and Mrs. Hodges entertained with a dinner Friday in

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honor of Major and Mrs. Sarratt and for Col. and Mrs. Haan, Major and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Biddle and Major Proctor. Major and Mrs. Sarratt, with the three children, left today for Panama, where Major Sarratt will be stationed at Cristobal. Mrs. Campbell had a table of bridge on Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. Cheeseman; Mrs. Loughry and Mrs. Draves. Miss Hodges had as her bridge guests on Saturday Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Halla and Miss O'Connor. A number of officers from here attended the Yale-Princeton football game at Princeton Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Payne on Friday took Lieut. and Mrs. Halla and Mrs. Lane on a most interesting trip to the Loose-Wiles Sunshine biscuit factory, in Long Island City. They were most courteously received and guided through every department of the concern. Lieutenant Williams has gone to Fort Wadsworth on temporary duty. Lieutenant Griffith has returned from mustering out regiments of the New Jersey National Guard and will move in a few days to Fort Jay, Governors Island, for duty. Capt. Offere Hope has reported here for duty and will occupy the house just vacated by Major and Mrs. McMillan.

PORT HAMILTON NOTES.

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, Nov. 21, 1916.

Mrs. William Pence was a guest of Mrs. William P. Kitts last Wednesday night. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham. They were called north by the sudden death of Mrs. Hubbard's sister, Captain Hubbard has returned to the border, and Mrs. Hubbard has joined her mother in Massachusetts. Major H. T. Patten returned to the post during the week.

The Fort Hamilton branch of the Red Cross, composed of the ladies of the post and Bay Ridge, entertained at a reception, bridge and dance last Friday night in the post gymnasium. Prizes were given for bridge, also in the lucky number dances, and a dainty supper was served about midnight. Music was furnished by the new Fort Hamilton band. Mrs. Rafferty, assisted by Mesdames Ford and Sawyer, received.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna entertained at a birthday dinner before the dance in honor of Mrs. Hanna's sister, Miss M. A. Scott, of Haverstraw, N.Y. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tiler, of Haverstraw, Mr. John Hombacker, of Kingston, N.Y., and Captain Wing, of this post. Mrs. William Haskell entertained at dinner the same evening for Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of New York, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyers, and Lieutenant Larabee, of this post. Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter were guests of Major and Mrs. Kilbourne at Governors Island last Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Gay, of New York, Capt. George M. Peek, and Lieutenant Atwood, from the mine planter Schofield. Mrs. John W. Ruckman and Miss Marjorie Ruckman, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Ruckman, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter for tea on Monday.

Miss Margaret Marshall, of Shelbyville, Ky., arrived Thursday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, and Miss Whitney, of Louisville, Ky., was a guest for the week-end. Miss Laura Fee, guest of Mrs. William T. Carpenter, was luncheon guest of Miss Betty Fitch, of New York city, on Monday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 20, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift left Sunday for Fort Riley to visit their son, Capt. Palmer Swift, and Mrs. Swift, after which General Swift will leave for El Paso to command a brigade of Cavalry. Mrs. R. F. Migdalski and little daughter are spending several weeks with friends in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. E. L. Daley left Monday for Del Rio, Texas, to join Captain Daley.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear, Major Blanton Winship, Major George P. Peed, Miss Roberta Fleming, Mrs. R. C. Moore, Congressman and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Senator and Mrs. C. E. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willson were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle in Leavenworth Tuesday. Mrs. R. C. Moore left Friday for New Orleans to join Major Moore, C.E. Major R. H. McMaster will arrive Tuesday from the Mexican border to join Mrs. McMaster and children for a short stay before they leave for the Canal Zone, where Major McMaster will be on duty with the 4th Field Artillery.

Mrs. E. B. Fuller will honor Mrs. Eben Swift at a bridge luncheon on Tuesday at her quarters on Pope avenue. Mrs. Frances Cabenne Scoville, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Austin Parker, and Captain Parker last week. Major Blanton Winship, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Major George P. Peed last week. Col. George T. Langhorne, Cav., was the guest of friends at the garrison last week. Mrs. John Newton arrived Wednesday from New York to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. John P. Wheeler.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Broad, of Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Long, of Boston, and Major Blanton Winship, of Washington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Broad at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago for the week-end.

The annual golf championship tournament of the Fort Leavenworth Field Club started on last Friday on the post links. The contests will extend over a period of two weeks to cover the various cups to be contested for. Capt. H. S. Kerriek, secretary of the club, has announced a set of rules adopted by the board of governors which will control the playing. Capt. A. W. Holderness led the first half of the match. His total score was 18 in 89. Only the best players of the club have entered

the match. Next week the field club will hold its annual handicap golf match.

The commissions of the first contingent of 400 new second lieutenants are expected to reach most of them this week and they will start shortly for Fort Leavenworth for instruction. The formal order directing the young officers to come here has been received at the garrison and plans to take care of them in comfortable quarters are under consideration. It has been decided to furnish the young officers quarters in the Engineer Barracks, which are ample to accommodate 600 men. Work of cleaning out these four barracks has been started and they will be ready for occupancy this week, and two messes will be established. From what can be learned the lieutenants of all branches of the service will be of the class. Those detailed for the Cavalry and Artillery will be given special instruction in horsemanship; horses are to be brought here from Fort Riley for use in the training of the new officers. Col. J. W. McAndrew, assistant commandant of the Service Schools, will be in charge of the instruction.

Col. C. Taylor, of El Paso, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield last Saturday. Col. G. Langhorne, Major Blanton Winship, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle and Congressman and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., were guests at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City, Mo., for the supper-dance following a theater party at the Shubert Theater on Thursday.

Gen. Eben Swift, commandant of the Service Schools, left Sunday for temporary duty on the Mexican border. He will command a brigade of Cavalry and will be with the command of Major General Pershing. He has been a Cavalry officer when on duty with troops ever since his graduation from West Point in 1876. The duty of General Swift on the border will be temporary, and he expects to retain Fort Leavenworth as his place of residence and will no doubt return here when the Army Service Schools open next year.

At a meeting of the State Good Roads Committee held last week in Lawrence, the prospects were good for a hard surface, "fort to fort" road, a highway from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, using the old trail through Tonganoxie and Lawrence.

Capt. Hiram Crampton, commissary of subsistence of the National Military Home at Leavenworth, died at the home of a daughter in Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, aged seventy-four years. He entered the Civil War as a private on the Union side and received his commission as captain following the battle of Nashville. He settled in Kansas City in 1869.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1916.

Lieut. Harry W. Stark, who has been away on duty in connection with the mustering out of the National Guard, returned to the post Nov. 6, and left for his new station, Columbus Barracks, Nov. 7. Capt. Myron S. Crissy left Nov. 8 for Washington to enter Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. Capt. and Mrs. George D. Freeman's guests for dinner Nov. 8 were Capt. and Mrs. Glenn I. Jones, M.C.

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, who has been confined to his quarters because of illness for two weeks, has returned to his duties as fort commander. Lieut. E. O. Halbert spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. La Forge.

Mrs. Garrett, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, left Monday for Fort Monroe. Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton has been relieved duty at Fort Mickle, and has been appointed coast defense ordnance officer, with station at Fort Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. Tilton arrived Thursday and have taken the quarters vacated by Lieutenant Stark. Miss Cates, of St. Louis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. J. L. Goss, of Clinton, Mo., arrived Friday for a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Summers. Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son, George L. Wertenbaker, jr., Friday. Capt. Myron S. Crissy has returned from Washington, where he has been undergoing treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Mrs. Summers left with her father, Mr. J. L. Goss, Sunday for a visit with her parents in Clinton, Mo. Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt returned Sunday after an extended tour of duty with the National Guard. Mrs. Crissy served tea Sunday for the orchestra.

The 2d Company, Fort H. G. Wright, won the post football championship for this season by defeating the 3d Company by a score of seven to nothing. The 2d Company also won the baseball trophy last season.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1916.

Miss Jean Jervey has left for Fort Monroe to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and attend the reception and dance given by the officers for Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote. Miss Esther Byrnes is the guest of Miss Bland Taylor at her home, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Lieut. J. K. Esler had a dinner on the Nevada Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Brainard, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Weems, Lieut. and Mrs. Greenman, Mrs. Byerly, of New York, Misses Janet Crose, Evelyn Bryerly, Elizabeth Smith and the wardroom officers.

Ensign Scott Umsted had tea on the Utah on Sunday for Mrs. Walter McLean, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Martin, Mrs. William Broderick, Misses May Worden, of Washington, Anna McCarrick, Elizabeth Smith, Gertrude Gillam, Mildred Hemingway, Belfield Murray, Marguerite Brooke, Rosalie Martin, Dorothy Pickrell and the officers of the ship.

Master Beirne S. Bullard, jr., has returned to his home, Greenway Court, after being the guest of relatives in Catonsville, Md. He was accompanied by his aunt, Miss Alice Willard, of Baltimore, who will be the guest of Constr. and Mrs. Bullard for some time. Mrs. Richard Sanderson, of London, England, has been a recent guest of Surg. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, Pelham place, and Mrs. T. A. Bain, Stockley Gardens. Lieut. Charles C. Ross, U.S.S. Wyoming, spent the week-end with Mrs. Ross and baby at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue.

Miss Mary Bayler had a luncheon at the Country Club on Saturday for Miss Carrie Voight, sister of Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, whose marriage to Mr. John Jay Bryant, jr., of Chicago, will occur Wednesday.

Asst. Surg. Ovid C. Foote had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Percy W. Foote, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Montgomery A. Stuart and Miss Ada Lee Porter, of Kansas City; Ensigns C. J. Wheeler and Bernard P. Jenkins had dinner for Misses Hope Baker and Martha Cooke; Lieut. L. L. Lindley had dinner for Misses Josephine Brown, of Baltimore, Dorothy Cohn and Mr. Tom Hume.

Mrs. Charles C. Ross has returned to Norfolk to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue, after spending several weeks in New York to be with Lieutenant Ross, who is attached to the Wyoming. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Wild have returned from a short visit to Washington. Lieut. Worrell R. Carter has arrived to join Mrs. Carter and children, who are guests of Mrs. Carter's father, Mr. Thomas Willcox, Freeman street.

Mrs. George W. Van Hoose, Portsmouth, had a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Pryor, Claude, Grove, Andrews, Misses Gladys Breazeale, of Louisiana, Katherine Knight, of Newport, and Catherine Andrews, of Washington. Mrs. Virginia K. L. Millard, of Norfolk, has been asked by the Navy Department to be sponsor for the U.S.S. Shaw, which will be launched Dec. 9 at Mare Island, Cal. Mrs. Millard is the great-granddaughter of Commo. John Shaw, of the old Navy.

Mrs. I. Thomas Hagner, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Butt, Portsmouth, left for Boston via New York, accompanied by Mrs. Butt, who will be her guest at her home, Brookline, Mass. Miss Janet Crose, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, West End Apartment, and Miss Anne Foster, of Portsmouth, left Tuesday for her home. Mrs. William W. Gwathmey, jr., left Tuesday for Annapolis, to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Lylal A. Davidson.

Ensign and Mrs. C. T. Gilliam left Saturday for a ten-day

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stay in New York. Ensign Gilliam has charge and is manager of the Utah football team. Mrs. H. W. Fox, of Buffalo, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. John J. McCracken, W. Graydon avenue. Lieut. F. D. Manock has returned to the Delaware from a month's duty at the Sperry Gyro-Compass Co. works in New York. Lieut. P. P. Powell is on nine days' leave in Washington and New York.

Among the dinners at the Country Club Saturday was one given by Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, jr., Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Furnival, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Menalcus Lankford, and Lieut. C. D. Barrett. Capt. A. E. Owens was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges, Portsmouth. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Thurlow W. Reed and family left Saturday for New York to be guests of relatives before leaving for duty on the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco Dec. 5.

Mrs. Samuel W. Bogan, a guest at the Southland Hotel for several weeks, left today to spend a few days at Old Point before joining Lieutenant Bogan in New York. Mrs. George C. de Neale, guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Marine Barracks, has left for Washington.

Mrs. J. B. Schuber, of Panama, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Marine Barracks, will be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, Maury place, until December, and will then return to Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert J. Ray and little son have taken an apartment in the Stratford. Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. William R. Van Buren will arrive about Dec. 1 to be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Collier, Colonial avenue. Mr. Van Buren has been ordered to this yard.

Lieut. Louis E. Fagan, jr., U.S.M.C., stationed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, arrived Wednesday to be best man to Lieut. Morton L. Deyo. Misses Deyo and Wickham, of New York, spent Wednesday in Norfolk for the Deyo-Cutting wedding. Mrs. Henry Hoyt, of New York, was also a guest for the Deyo-Cutting wedding.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Ueberroth had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Merwin, of Pittsburgh, Dorothy Wilson, Donald Merritt and William Farnell. Miss Dorothy Wilson had a dinner Friday for Miss Margaret R. Merwin, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Little, Lieut. Henry M. Kieffer, Ensign S. R. Shumaker and Mr. Nathan Bundy.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 21, 1916.

The possibility of still further enlargement at this yard became known a few days ago on the receipt of a letter from Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, inquiring as to whether or not berthing and charging facilities could be had here for a division of six submarines and a tender, together with possible overhauling of the boats. Officials here stated that the division could be easily handled, and that two sites are available and could be fitted up at very little expense.

The following changes have gone into effect in the industrial department; Lieut. Comdr. D. T. Ghent from assistant to engineering superintendent to aid to industrial manager; Lieut. D. A. McElduff from aid to industrial manager to construction officer; Lieut. R. E. Sampson to assistant to engineering superintendent; Asst. Naval Constr. E. L. Patch to assistant to naval constructor.

The second anniversary of the birth of Dorothy Lois Hearne, the winsome little daughter of P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Alonzo G. Hearne, was observed a few days ago by a party at the residence of her parents in Kittery. The little folks were accompanied by their mothers, who viewed the gathering with pleasure and interest. On the birthday cake was the name of the little hostess, anniversary date and two lighted candles and each guest present was remembered with a dainty favor, passed to the little guests by the young hostess. Little Dorothy received numerous gifts.

The marine growth taken from the detention ship Southern in the drydock was the largest in quantity ever taken from a ship's bottom here, amounting to about fifteen earloads. Otherwise the ship was in excellent condition.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, U.S.N., of the Eagle, has been ordered to the naval hospital. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Alonzo G. Hearne, U.S.N., were recent visitors in Boston.

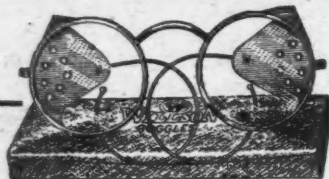
Chief Gun. Edward Beakes, U.S.N., and Gun. Arthur McCrary, U.S.N., have returned from a ten days' hunting trip near Errol, in Coos county, bringing with them four deer.

Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, made a brief inspection of the Naval Prison and detention ship Southern on Saturday and left for Boston in the afternoon.

The engines for which the submarine L-8, in course of construction here, has been waiting for six months are still held up by a strike at the manufacturing plant in St. Louis. Naval Constr. Herbert S. Howard, who comes here shortly to take charge of the construction of the new submarine to be built here, has leased the Alfred O. Larkin house on Middle street, Portsmouth, which will be thoroughly renovated and fitted up.

The industrial department has been notified that five airplanes have been shipped to this yard to be assembled for the Washington. The machines are the Curtiss type already in use by the Government and have 100 horsepower tractors.

The new Army and Navy Home on Daniel street, in Portsmouth, erected by the Army and Navy Association of that city for the use of enlisted men, is open for inspection by the public. The building is already well patronized by enlisted men, although the official dedication has been put off until December. It is in charge of Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., and two chief masters-at-arms, detailed by the Navy Department. The building is a three-story brick edifice and answers every purpose that a man could require. In the center of the building on the first floor is a hall and the office, while on the left is a large pool and billiard room, with six tables. On the right of the hall is a lounge room, which is equipped with eight inlaid chess and card tables and four double writing tables, while a large open fireplace adds much to the beauty of the room. At the back of the lounge room is a



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Library furnished in mahogany, containing a large reading table, book cases, chairs and a writing table. Seven oil paintings ornament the room, all the work of Chief Master-at-Arms Schlot, of the Southern, which depict the famous ships of the Navy of both recent and old time, including the old frigate Constitution, the Brooklyn, Kearsarge, Olympia, Maine and the Pennsylvania. In the basement are 125 steel lockers, toilet and bath rooms, together with a large storage room. The boiler is in the basement, together with the heating apparatus. On the second floor are the auditorium and nine memorial bedrooms, one of which was furnished by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The auditorium is equipped with a large stage and floor space for entertainment, while it is arranged so that it can be converted into a dormitory if necessary. The third floor consists entirely of bedrooms and resembles a floor of a first-class hotel.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1916.

The Commandant and Mrs. Glennon, together with the other officers' families residing in the yard, will hold their first formal receptions on the first Monday in December. The Mayflower and the Dolphin are both at their docks here. Most of the officers on board are planning to leave for New York to attend the Army-Navy football game on Saturday.

Mrs. W. O. Spears, wife of Lieutenant Spears, U.S.N., has returned to her home in the yard. Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant, U.S.M.C., has returned to her home here after visiting their Virginia home for a short stay. Mrs. Barnett will resume her Mondays at the Commandant's house the first Monday in December.

The third of the series of dinner-dances at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday evening attracted a very interesting crowd of Service people, including Commander Galbraith, U.S.N., who had the largest party of the evening. Others entertaining at dinner include Commander Magruder, Major Fleming, Dr. W. E. Eaton, U.S.N., Major H. R. Brown, U.S.A., Gen. A. L. Smith, U.S.A., Capt. L. E. Goodier, Lieut. Comdr. R. I. M. Major, U.S.N., Capt. E. T. Merrill, U.S.A., and Assistant Attorney General Graham.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 22, 1916.

The extension of Governors Island has already justified itself in ways not thought of by those who planned it. One of these ways has come about through the development of aviation. In addition to the School of Aviation conducted here the plain has shown its usefulness as a landing place for airplanes in long distance flights. Within the last two weeks two aviators have arrived here from Chicago and have received the compliment of a personal welcome from the Commanding General and the Chief Signal Officer. These aviators were both expected at night or early evening, but in each case a slight derangement caused delay, so that they arrived in the morning, but assurances are given that the non-stop flight from Chicago will soon be a fait accompli. The preparations for the night reception of one of the aviators was accompanied by a spectacular demonstration that was not intended. The flares lighted at dark in some way set fire to the long grass on the extension and in a short time the fire had spread till a great circle of half a mile was formed that rolled northward with a splendid crown of flaming color and smoke. It was, as some remarked, the first known occasion of a prairie fire "ten minutes from Wall street."

There have been a number of visitors lately of officers from Panama who have been formerly stationed here; among them Col. E. M. Johnson, with his daughters; Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller and Lieuts. W. E. Larned, Harrison McAlpine, W. J.

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Morrissey and Henry C. McLean, Capt. Charles Dravo and Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith. The last named sailed this week on the Transport Sumner for Panama. Captain Smith has been appointed military attaché at Buenos Ayres and upon arrival at Panama will go down the West coast of South America and cross the Andes by rail to Buenos Ayres.

Among visitors in the garrison are Mrs. Sharp and Miss Booth, with Mrs. George T. Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett gave a tea for Miss Booth on Friday. Mrs. Harry Taylor gave a bridge and tea on Tuesday for her guests, Mrs. William Seabury and Mrs. Cortes. Lieut. Frederick Williams, on temporary duty at Fort Jay in connection with special work at Fort Wadsworth, is a guest of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bellinger.

Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton have returned to the post. Mrs. Mills, of Virginia, has been a guest of Mrs. Charles Kilbourne this week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

KELLER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19, 1916, a son, Harold Russell Keller, Jr., to Lieut. Harold R. Keller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keller.

MORRISON.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1916, to Lieut. Charles Henry Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison a son, Charles Henry Morrison, Jr.

O'HARA.—Born at Manila, P.I., to Capt. and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara, U.S.A., on Oct. 5, 1916, a daughter.

TITTLE.—Born at Columbus, N.M., Oct. 30, 1916, to Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. James Tittle, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, William Crozier.

WERTENBAKER.—Born at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Wertenbaker, U.S.A., a son, George Lettwich, Jr.

WOODBERRY.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 18, 1916, a son, William Benson Woodberry, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept. (Cav.), U.S.A.

MARRIED.

COCROFT—CAPWELL.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 14, 1916, Lieut. Reginald B. Cocroft, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Capwell.

DEYO—CUTTING.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15, 1916, Maria Mayo Cutting, daughter of Mr. Wyndham R. Mayo, to Lieut. Morton L. Deyo, U.S.N.

FOLEY—HUBLEIN.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1916, Capt. Oscar Foley, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Catherine Hublein, of Louisville, Ky.

MOFFITT—BORLAND.—At Wappingers Falls, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1916, Dr. Albert Rowcliffe Moffitt and Miss Ella Anfrere Borland, sister of Lieut. John Borland, U.S.N.

MYERS—CHAPIN.—At New York City, Nov. 18, 1916, Lieut. Richard Pegram Myers, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Osgood Chapin.

DIED.

CURTISS.—Died at Everett, Wash., Nov. 5, 1916, 1st Lieut. Charles O. Curtiss, Washington N.G.

FULLER.—Died at Balboa, Canal Zone, Nov. 18, 1916, Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller, U.S.N.

GREENLEES.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 16, 1916, Mr. Archibald Greenlees, father of Mrs. Olney, wife of Comdr. Cleland N. Olney, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Paymr. William T. Wallace, U.S.N., retired.

McCASKEY.—Died Nov. 12, 1916, Walter Bogardus McCaskey, aged nineteen years, son of Major Edward W. McCaskey, U.S.A. Buried in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 15.

MITCHELL.—Died off Kahala Beach, H.T., Oct. 29, 1916, while caught in the undertow, Sergt. James A. Mitchell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MOORE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1916, Mrs. Frances H. Moore, widow of John S. Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and mother of the wife of Capt. Garfield L. McKinney, Med. Corps.

TODD.—Died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, 1916, Dr. David Byron Todd, father of Comdr. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., at the age of sixty-nine years, eight months.

WALLACE.—Died at Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1916, Mrs. M. J. Wallace, mother of Major Charles S. Wallace, U.S.A.

WOODBERRY.—Died at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 19, 1916, William Benson Woodberry, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Woodberry, Ord. Dept.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Austen Colgate, N.G.N.Y., to whom was offered the Adjutant Generalship to succeed Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who died recently, has declined, as he found it impossible to devote the necessary time to the office.

The following officers of the New York National Guard, who have resigned, have been honorably discharged: Majors Charles F. Haider and Frederick W. Baldwin, Capt. Charles W. Berry and 2d Lieut. George S. Norman, of the 14th Infantry; Major Almet R. Latson, J.A.G.; Major W. J. Carlin, I.G.D.; Major Walter F. Barnes, 2d Brigade; Capt. Carl Isburg, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wells, 47th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. Badd, 1st Inf. The following officers have been recently commissioned: Lieut. Col. Latham R. Reed and 2d Lieuts. Clarence P. Cummins, P. H. Cruger, 69th Regiment; 1st Lieuts. Roland Tompkins, 7th Inf.; Harry B. Phinney, C.A.C., 29th Co., and C. E. Wertz, Med. Corps, assigned to the 74th Infantry.

After a service of nearly seventeen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, during which he successively held all ranks from private up, Major B. H. Whittaker, Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade, and a valued officer, has resigned on account of business. The greatest pressure was brought to bear upon Major Whittaker both by Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., and by Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart to induce him to remain, but the demands of business, which had suffered while he was on duty along the border with the 1st Brigade, were so imperative that reluctantly he was forced to insist that his resignation be accepted.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., will review the 71st Infantry, N.Y., in its armory on Tuesday night, Nov. 28. This will be the first public assembly of the regiment since its return from the Mexican border, and the event will be an interesting one.

Major Harvey Garrison, commanding the 1st Battalion, 22d Engineers, N.Y., which was mustered out of the Federal service a few weeks ago, announces that company drills will be resumed at the armory on Dec. 1.

Col. Milton J. Daniel, of the Georgia National Guard, who was retired Oct. 17, 1916, with the rank of brigadier general, first enlisted as a private in the Spalding Grays in February, 1894, and served in all the grades in this company, receiving his captaincy in November, 1902. In October, 1905, he was appointed Lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. In October, 1907, he was appointed major and brigade Q.M. In December, 1911, he was elected Lieutenant colonel of the 2d Infantry and was commissioned colonel, Q.M. Corps, 1912. "On the call of the President on June 19, 1916," says the Griffin Daily News, "he was ordered to Macon to prepare the camp for the reception of the troops. While in Macon he made a most enviable record and was highly complimented by all United States inspecting officers. General Daniel completes his career as an active officer and has well earned the highest rank possible to receive in the state. His retirement with this honor is a fitting recognition of his service."

First Lieut. Thaddeus Higgins, 69th Inf., N.G.N.Y., who was tried several months ago by G.C.M., was found guilty of disobedience of orders and was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was confirmed by Governor Whitman. The specification to the charge was that Lieutenant Higgins wilfully neglected to obey a lawful command from Col. Louis D. Conley to assist in the preparation of the muster rolls of Company E on Feb. 17, 1916, at the armory. Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., was president of the court and Major A. R.



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Latson, J.A., was judge advocate. The official orders just issued announcing the dismissal of Lieutenant Higgins bear the date of Sept. 2, 1916.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., and other friends of the 7th N.Y. are arranging to give the regiment a fitting reception when it arrives in New York from the Mexican border. The regiment entrained at McAllen, Texas, on Nov. 23, and is due in New York city Monday, Nov. 27. The regiment will be met by its band and veterans, and on its march to the armory will be reviewed by prominent citizens at the Union League Club. Arrangements have been made with Col. Willard C. Fisk, commanding the 7th, to send telegrams to New York announcing the arrival of the regiment at the larger cities and the probable time of the arrival at New York will also be telegraphed. The reception turn out of the veterans and friends promises to be one of the largest in the history of the command. The arrangements as a whole are in charge of General Appleton, while the veterans will parade under their president, Col. Thomas Diamond. The Depot Battalion will be under command of Major C. E. Lydecker.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—N.G.N.Y.

Col. H. H. Rogers, commanding the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under date of Nov. 21, 1916, takes farewell of his command, and in orders to it says:

"Having been granted leave pending the acceptance of my resignation, it is with great regret that I am forced by ill health to relinquish the command, but when I joined you at McAllen, I was unfortunately still suffering from an attack of dysentery of two months' standing, and it will be a considerable length of time before I am fully recovered. To leave you without a colonel during this period would be an injustice to you and I have therefore sent in my resignation. I cannot leave without expressing my appreciation of the loyal support you have given me, and telling you of my confidence in the regiment."

"It has been an honor to have been your colonel for the past three and one-half years, and to realize that I commanded a regiment deemed by competent authority the best disciplined and the most efficient in the National Guard in the United States. How much hard work and effort this has meant on your part I know and appreciate, and I also know that you will continue to add to your already enviable record, as you added to it while on the border. I wish the regiment and you all good luck."

The order announcing the retirement of Colonel Rogers was received with the most sincere regret by the officers and men of the regiment. He has proved a most efficient and popular commander, and the high place the 1st Field Artillery holds in the records of the War Department proves the thoroughness of the administration under Colonel Rogers. His resignation is a great loss to the command and the Service.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. K.—The sixteen-year man transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve goes to Class C and receives annual retainer pay of one-third the base pay he was receiving at close of last naval service, plus all permanent additions thereto. The twenty-year man goes to Class D and receives one-half base pay, etc.

J. H. F. asks: (1) Re-enlisted Dec. 7, 1913, for a term of seven years and if I desired can be transferred to the reserve at the end of three years, or can be re-enlisted at the completion of four years. Is it possible that I can remain out of the Service ninety days before re-enlisting? (2) Is it possible that I can change station upon re-enlisting, or do I have to re-enlist in the same organization from which I was last discharged? (3) When do I get a raise in regards of enlistment period pay, at the end of the third or fourth year in case I remain in the Service? (4) Has there been any change in orders in regard to service in the Philippine Islands in computing same for retirement for enlisted men of the U.S. Army? The understanding that I have is that the time counts double for retirement, from the date of arrival to the date of departure therefrom. (5) Can a candidate who passes the examination for ordnance sergeant and awaiting appointment, at the expiration of enlistment, re-enlist for some other station in case he does not get his appointment before his enlistment expires, and say that he is below the grade of sergeant in his new organization, can he get his appointment as ordnance sergeant if he passed the examination for same successfully and that the time allowed (three years) has not expired? Answer: (1) Furloughs at end of three years are not being granted. Under your contract, you will be furloughed December, 1917, and you cannot remain on reserve

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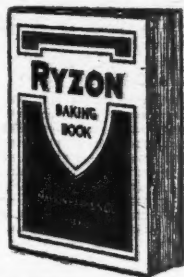
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ninety days and then re-enlist. (2) May depend upon exigencies of the Service. Apply through channel at that time. (3) At end of fourth year, as you enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916. (4) No change; see A.R. 134. (5) He would probably be promoted at proper time, if otherwise qualified for the appointment.

F. F. S.—The reservist who was recalled to active duty gets pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Regular Army of like grade. As your enlistment does not expire until the seven years are up, you would seem to be entitled to the marksmanship pay for which you qualified before furlough. See answer to Reservist.

McM. J.—See answer to Reservist.

RESERVIST CLASS A.—There is no indication that you were recalled to the colors for the purpose of completing your four years, you having been furloughed at end of three years' service, at your own request. You were called because the reserve was needed. It is not known at this writing how soon you will be refurloughed. You remain on the reserve, whether on active service or inactive, until your original seven-year contract is completed. You cannot re-enlist in the Army until those seven years are up.

J. E. L.—See answer to Reservist.

CHARLES MOTEN REYNOLDS.—If you have enlisted in the Army, since going to Columbus, Ohio, as your mother thinks you have, will you not take time to write your mother a letter? Do it now.

E. T. L.—If you enlisted September, 1914, you have the necessary Army service to permit you to take the examination for commission. It is therefore needless to draw comparisons with the conditions applying to examination of civilians. Your enlisted service should be of great advantage to you in your examinations and we wish you success. The recruiting officer was right in what he told you, for before the passage of the National Defense Act, which created so many additional vacancies, the enlisted man had the first chance, after the West Point graduates, to be commissioned, as you will see by reference to Army Regulations.

S. C. S. asks: At the expiration of four years does a man making application to do the balance of his enlistment receive re-enlistment pay? Answer: Receives pay for next period.

L. C.—Regarding the provision of work for discharged soldiers, write to The Adjutant General.

C. L. S.—Regarding opportunity for radio sergeant, apply through channel.

PACKMASTER.—Apply to the Quartermaster General's Office as to your prospects.

W. M. S.—Write to the War Department regarding the gift of an article designed for Army use.

W. K.—Apply through the channel regarding your grade and pay in the band, and state your wishes as to transfer to another regiment if there be vacancies.

J. M.—For a list showing the schools and colleges to which non-commissioned officers of the Army will be detailed under the National Defense Act, address The Adjutant General through the channel.

F. H. B. asks: (1) Date of arrival of the 2d Infantry in the Philippines and the departure of same in 1902 or 1903? (2) Date of leaving of 30th Infantry in 1903 or 1904? (3) Date of arrival and departure of 21st Infantry, 1906? (4) Date of departure of 19th Infantry, same year? Answer: (1) Headquarters left U.S. Sept. 1, 1900; back in U.S. June 6, 1903; allow thirty days each way for sea travel. (2)

Thirtieth arrived back in U.S. Dec. 15, 1903. (3) Left U.S. Feb. 1, 1905; back in U.S. Oct. 17, 1906. (4) Left U.S. Oct. 5, 1905; back in U.S. Oct. 29, 1907.

W. L. P.—See answer to T. J. L.

T. J. L.—Ordnance sergeants are appointed from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers and who are less than forty-five years old. Regarding examinations apply to the Ordnance Department. Examinations are held at various posts convenient to the applicants.

B. I.—The list of successful Q.M. sergeants given out for publication last summer did not show the relative standing of the candidates. If R. O. W. wishes to know his prospects for appointment let him apply through the channel to the Q.M.G.

SUPPLY SERGEANT.—Apply to the War Department for the orders governing supply of troops in field.

A. W.—The relative standing of Mr. Ansel D. Wineman among the successful candidates who took the examinations for second lieutenant, P.S., in November, 1914, was fifteen. Mr. Wineman was appointed a second lieutenant, P.S., Sept. 26, 1916. J. E. Slack, No. 17, was appointed Oct. 4. There were in all twenty-five successful candidates and you were No. 21.

G. R. M. asks: I would like to get a little information of the position in the leprosy islands. I am thinking of taking examination as guard. Answer: In the leper colony in the Hawaiian Territory no guards are employed. Whether there are opportunities for you in other places we cannot say. Ask the Public Health Service in Washington.

J. T.—If you have been in the Service less than two years and you want to leave the Service because of the dependence of your wife, perhaps you could purchase your discharge. It would seem most probable that you are joining the Army or did you conceal the fact that you were a married man when you enlisted? If the latter, you could hardly expect discharge without cost, because of dependence of your wife or family. Apply through channel as to what privileges are open to you.

HONOLULU.—Regarding transfer to Remount Service for duty on Government stock farm, apply through channel.

A. G. B.—For information regarding appointment as driver in the Army, address the Q.M. General of the Army at Washington, D.C. You would have to enlist.

B. C. S.—The grade of sergeant, first class, Medical Department, is a new one created by the National Defense Act and takes the place of the former grade of sergeant first class. Hospital Corps. The latter grade ceases to exist. The Secretary of War has ordered a number of amendments of Army Regulations, to conform to the new law, and there are more to follow. Paragraph 9, relating to precedence, was amended by Changes 46, in which you will also find a new paragraph 1420½, relating to extra duty in the Medical Department.

Q. M. C. asks: Is a quartermaster clerk who has had fourteen years' continuous service as clerk in the Q.M. Corps, with foreign and detached service amounting to five years, five months and two days, entitled to the allowances provided for by the Army Appropriation Act, approved Oct. 29, 1916, for field clerks, Q.M. Corps? Answer: The Adjutant General states that a quartermaster clerk with service as set forth is eligible for appointment as a field clerk, Q.M. Corps, and upon appointment would become entitled to the allowances referred to. See Circulars 19 and 21, office of the Quartermaster General, 1916, covering regulations governing the appointment of field clerks, Q.M. Corps, and G.O. 52, War D., 1916, promulgating regulations governing the appointment, etc., of Army field clerks.

C. N. T.—The provisions for appointment of civilians to engineering duties in the Navy will be found on page 28 of the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916. These appointees, after a satisfactory three years' probationary service, are subject to permanent commission. We quote a portion of the law:

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint annually in the line of the Navy for a period of ten years following the passage of this act, in the order of merit determined by such competitive examination as he may prescribe, thirty acting ensigns for the performance of engineering duties only. Persons so appointed must have received a degree of mechanical or electrical engineer from a college or university of high standing or be graduates of technical schools approved by the Secretary of the Navy, must have been found physically qualified by a board of medical officers of the Navy for the performance of the duties required, and must at the time of appointment be not less than twenty nor more than twenty-six years of age. Such appointments shall be for a probationary period of three years, and may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of the Navy."

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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S. A. K. asks: (1) Company in line; left turn, march, is given. All have completed the change of direction. Is the guide right or left? (2) May inspection, arms, be given from any position in the manual? (3) Skirmish line is given sign "Commence firing" and then "Forward march." Should firing be kept up, that is, advancing, halting and firing, or should firing be suspended until "Halt" is given? (4) In battalion drill, which direction is the guide in the following formations: Battalion in line? Battalion in line of companies or in close line? Answer: (1) Right. (2) Yes, if circumstances require. (3) Firing should not be kept up; execute cease firing before advancing. (4) Guide is center in both cases.

A. S. asks: (1) At retreat on the conclusion of "The Star-Spangled Banner" does the commander of a company salute or the last note? (2) In regimental parade, line of masses, does each battalion execute salute right as a unit and march time till the successive companies are engaged, or does each company stand fast till the preceding company gains its distance? What is the customary procedure? Answer: (1) No. (2) Each major at the proper time, to permit of following at proper distance, gives the command: 1. Column of squads, first company, squads right. 2. March, at which command the first company marches in column of squads to the right. Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to the preceding company in column. All companies but the first stand fast.

E. G. asks: At regimental parade, the regiment in line, at the adjutant's command, "Officers center," do the company officers come to the center or do they remain with their companies? Answer: Remain with their companies.

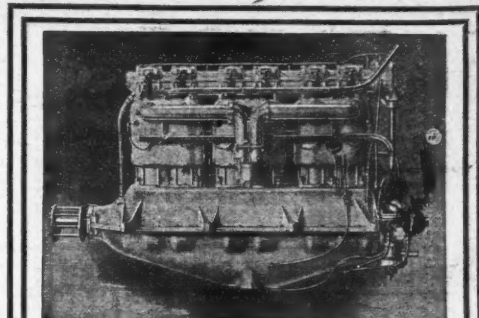
C. M. M. asks: Under Par. 714, page 160, I.D.R., 1911, in the review of a brigade, do the regimental commanders and their staffs turn out? Answer: Yes.

I. D. R.—The command in Par. 58, which formerly read, "1. Right (left) hand, 2. Salute," has been amended to read, "1. Hand, 2. Salute."

G. E. M. asks: (1) A states that the Hospital Corps are a mounted organization and are entitled to mounts. B states they are not; only when out with mounted troops (ambulance companies not considered). (2) Is a sergeant, Hospital Corps, with two privates, first class, placed on D.S. with two companies of Infantry, entitled to a mount when there is no medical officer accompanied? Answer: (1) Some are mounted. See tables of organization, 1914. (2) Yes.

D. B. asks: A says that if, for instance, No. 5 calls, "The guard No. 5," that the sentinels on posts 4-3-2 and 1 repeat the call as it is given by No. 5. A bases his argument upon G.O. 4 for sentinels on post and Par. 155, Manual of Interior Guard Duty. B says that the sentinel on post No. 1 calls the corporal of the guard and reports the facts to him thus: "Corporal of the guard No. 1," and when the corporal has responded to his call, "The Guard No. 5." B bases his argument on Par. 208, Manual of Interior Guard Duty. Which of the two is correct? Answer: A is correct. Par. 208 says: "In case of fire or disorder in sight or hearing." In all cases first discovered by himself he must report the facts without waiting for the call from sentinel on post.

C. J. A. asks: Par. 352, Manual of Interior Guard Duty, 1914, the lieutenant major causes the guard to count off, commencing the last squad and if there be more than three squads divides the guard into two platoons and again takes post. I say when the sergeant major now takes his post he does not pass around the left flank of the guard and in rear of the rear rank as before when he verified the detail. Another



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sergeant says he does. Who is right? Answer: He should not pass in rear of the guard.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 19, 1916.

Mrs. A. H. Sunderland entertained at tea Monday for Mrs. Graham and the Misses Graham. Mrs. C. E. Brigham poured. The guests were Mesdames J. M. Coward, F. T. Hines, Grace, Reybold, C. C. Carson, Knight, F. H. Lincoln and R. P. Hall. On Tuesday Colonel O'Brien, of the British army, visited the post and was entertained by Col. Stephen M. Foote. Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd had dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote and for Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Adams, Mrs. A. N. Stark, Col. D. W. Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Coward.

The officers and ladies of the garrison entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote with a dance in the assembly hall of the school Friday evening. The 4th band furnished the music and dancing was kept up to a late hour. In the receiving line with Col. and Mrs. Foote were Mesdames H. D. Todd, W. R. Smith and W. G. Peace. Mrs. Dunn is the guest of Mrs. A. N. Stark.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote, Mrs. Nugent gave an elaborate dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday. Mrs. Nugent's guests were Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd, Major and Mrs. J. W. Guille, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Col. D. W. Ketcham. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig and Lieut. and Mrs. Holland. Lieut. and Mrs. Walsh has as his guests his mother and sister. Mrs. A. L. Fuller entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieutenant Richards and Miss Phillips.

Mrs. G. W. Wildrick gave a luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Nelson Grooms, Hope, Little, G. A. Nugent, Boatwright, Rausser and Stotesbury. Miss Jervey was the week-end guest of Mrs. W. R. Smith. Mrs. A. N. Stark gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Mrs. Dunn and for Mr. and Mrs. Grooms, Major and Mrs. Little and Commander Butler.

Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smith had dinner Friday for Miss Jervey, Mrs. Woodbury, Lieutenant McBride and Captain Woodbury. Mr. Brown was host at a dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green. On Saturday the Secretary of the Navy visited the post. Secretary Daniels was accompanied by a party of Army and Navy officers who spent the day inspecting the post and its environs.

The football championship narrowed down this week with the victory of the 4th Company over the 7th Company by a score of 13 to 0 and the victory of the 5th Company over the 2d by a score of 14 to 0. The 1st Company kept out of last place by defeating the 9th, 5 to 2, while on Sunday the 6th Company defeated the 8th, 19 to 6.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1916.

Complimenting Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelle and Capt. and Mrs. Richard K. Cravens gave a dinner-dance Saturday at the Palace Hotel for twenty. Surg. and Mrs. J. V. Howard and Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. H. S. Wyman, arrived in San Francisco this week and are at the Cecil Hotel. Mesdames Loyd S. McCormick and Frederick Perkins gave a luncheon and bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames J. Franklin Bell, John Barrett, John Gardner, Robert Reid, Elizabeth Pratt, A. L. House, Frank W. Cox and Albert Gillespie. Mrs. James Howell was hostess at a luncheon last week at her home on Vallejo street, and Monday she and Lieutenant Howell entertained at dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, who sailed Monday for the Philippines, were guests of honor at several affairs before their departure. Alfred Hatteroth, Mrs. Dawson's brother, gave a dinner-dance in their honor at the Palace Hotel on Friday. Miss Helen Gould was hostess at a tea on the same day in honor of Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Philip Van Horne Lansdale has returned from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, in Los Angeles. Miss Natalie Campbell gave a theater party at the Alcazar Theater on Monday evening, followed by a supper-dance at the Palace Hotel, in compliment to Miss Helen Gaint.

Mrs. E. Grahame Parker was hostess at a tea in honor of Lady Mawson, of Australia, at the St. Francis Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. John P. Smith. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Abernethy and Major and Mrs. Tilton. Capt. Henry M. Merriam is in the city on a twenty days' leave and is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillespie. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward D. Jones left last Thursday for Mobile, Ala., where Lieutenant Jones will be on duty.

A Halloween party was given by Misses Patty Merriman and Dorothy Chamberlain at the Officers' Club. Mrs. J. C. Johnson gave a dinner before the party for her daughter, Miss Marian Johnson. Lieutenant Pryor arrived last week from the Mexican coast and he and Mrs. Pryor are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pryor, at Pacific Grove. Meanwhile their young son is with Mrs. Pryor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney, in the city.

Gen. William L. Sibert has gone East for several months. Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman entertained at a luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel for Mesdames Mary, Scott, Irwin, Meire, Wallace, Bell and Hitchcock. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell has resumed her "at home" and will receive her friends on Tuesdays during the winter. Her first "at home" was last week. Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Cloman and Miss Nathalie Campbell were guests of Mrs. Griggs Holt at the symphony Sunday. Mrs. Cloman and Miss Campbell have left for Nogales, Ariz., where they will join Major Cloman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gillespie entertained at dinner Tuesday

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In honor of Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis and Mrs. Gillespie's brother, Capt. Henry C. Merriam. After dinner the party went to the Palace Hotel for dancing. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mesdames Chapple, J. T. Smith, Oscar Russell, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Johnson, Capt. H. C. Merriam and Alfred Harwood. Miss Helen Rees gave a luncheon on board the Suisun, the Engineer boat, on Friday. The guests were Mesdames Morella Rohrbach, Harriet Booth, Marie-Luise Weber, Frances Rees, Marguerite Müller and Carolan Heavrich.

Mrs. John G. Hotz was hostess at a bridge-tee Tuesday for Mesdames Richmond P. Davis, Richard Cox, J. Franklin Bell, Oscar A. Russell, Martha Donnellan, John T. Smith, Frank Weed, Lester Moreton, John Geary, Misses Elizabeth Fee and Marguerite Müller. Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter were hosts at tea Sunday. Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were guests of honor at a dinner given Sunday by Col. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick at the Cecil Hotel. Col. and Mrs. William Glassford are in the city, at the Cecil Hotel.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 11, 1916.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William N. McKelvey were guests of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice on Tuesday, others present including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, Col. David J. Baker, Lieut. John M. Ashley, Miss Elsa Fox and President and Mrs. G. A. Davidson, of the San Diego Exposition. Lieutenant Colonel McKelvey, who has been appointed to command of Port Royal, S.C., marine post, has left for a month's vacation, taking his wife and two daughters on a visit to relatives.

Camp John H. Beacom is the official name given to the United States military camp at Calexico, taking its name from the officer of that name, commander of the 6th U.S. Infantry, who died while en route to Calexico to assume command of troops there. Large warehouses are under construction at the post and about 1,000 soldiers are now there.

Mrs. L. W. Hoyt, wife of Lieutenant Hoyt, U.S.N., stationed at Mare Island, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gregory, in Los Angeles, following her recent return from the Orient. Capt. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., has relieved Lieut. Col. W. N. McKelvey as fleet marine officer on the staff of Admiral William B. Caperton, on board the U.S.S. San Diego. Major James P. Harbison, U.S.A., who has been in command of the 2d Battalion, 21st U.S. Inf., at the exposition grounds, has gone to San Francisco for duty at the Presidio.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has followed the example of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in endorsing the proposed acquisition by the U.S. Government of North Island as a site for a permanent aviation base, and has also urged other bodies, civic and military, to take action toward centering the advocacy of locating the aviation school at this point.

Following the death of Joe Bocquel, aviator, in a sensational flight at the San Diego Exposition last Saturday, Major J. Robinson Hall, for two years in the Royal Imperial Flying Corps of the Austrian and German armies on the eastern front, denounced "stunt flying" as foolish and criminal, and said that he hoped the death of such men as Bocquel and others will serve as a lesson to other aviators to stick strictly to the business of flying for some good and definite purpose. "Aviators are too scarce and too valuable," he declared, "to be thus foolishly sacrificed to make a Roman holiday. We might need their services one of these days."

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 15, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Schultz gave a dinner for General Martin, Colonel Metcalf, Major Ralan and Senator Travers. Mrs. Arthur Mills, of Topeka, and her small daughter, Virginia, are house guests of Mrs. T. R. Rivers. Capt. Fred Turner's car was stolen from in front of his quarters Sunday evening. The police of Junction City, Manhattan and Topeka were quickly notified and the machine was discovered twenty-four hours later abandoned in a side street of Manhattan.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Richmond gave a charming dinner for Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn and Mrs. Clarence Lininger. The following day Mrs. Wilbourn left for Columbus, N.M., where she will join her husband, Lieutenant Wilbourn. Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a charming dinner for her uncle, Gen. Granger Adams, and Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift.

A polo game was played Sunday afternoon between the Fort Riley team and Junction City. The score was in favor of the Army team, 7 to 4. After the game Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thompson, of Junction City, entertained for their friends with a tea.

Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby has joined her husband, Major Crosby, who is here for a short time on duty with the Kansas Militia. Dr. Upshur and Dr. Maynard have arrived from San Antonio for duty, mustering out militia.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Turner entertained with a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. Bolton Elmer and Mrs. Weaver. Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift were supper guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. O'Donnell on Sunday. Lieut. O. De B. Hunt, 13th Cav., and his wife and two children arrived from the East Thursday. Lieutenant Hunt for the past three and one-half years has been serving with his regiment on the border, and since last March has been in Mexico with Pershing's command, and will spend his month's leave in the Post.

Colonel Hoisington, 2d Kansas Inf., and his officers entertained at the club Thursday evening with a smoker for the officers of the garrison. Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers entertained Saturday with a buffet luncheon for Colonel Hoisington and

his field officers, Majors Phillips, Ralan, O'Connor and Fitzpatrick, 2d Kansas, and for the Regular officers who have been here as mustering out officers. Major Herbert B. Crosby, Capt. J. G. McElroy, Capt. Frederick G. Turner, Capt. Hugo D. Schultz, Lieut. H. N. Flint, Col. C. D. Rhodes, Major G. B. Pritchard, Capt. H. R. Richmond and Capt. J. C. Montgomery, of the garrison, were invited in to meet the above guests. Mrs. Hoisington, Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Montgomery assisted Mrs. Rivers with the serving.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Lewis Brown, Major Herbert B. Crosby and Capt. W. A. Rucker. On Saturday night an enjoyable hop was given by the officers of the 2d Kansas Regiment. It was well attended by all the garrison. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a tea for Col. and Mrs. Rivers and the other officers and ladies at the post. Mrs. I. P. Swift served the tea and Mrs. H. N. Flint assisted.

Major Herbert B. Crosby has returned to Fort Leavenworth in his machine. Capt. J. G. McElroy has returned to his station in Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Schultz have left for New York, where they will attend the Army and Navy game, and after spending several weeks in New York they will visit West Point and other parts of the East before returning to Captain Schultz's station in El Paso.

Mrs. G. B. Hunter and small son have left for Washington to spend the winter with Mrs. Hunter's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ballou. Capt. Clarence Lininger, 13th Cav., has returned from Mexico and will spend a month's leave here at his home.

Lieut. Frank Richmond, 10th Cav., is on a month's leave from Mexico and is visiting his brother, Capt. H. R. Richmond.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 18, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Nearing, Messrs. Dorris and Purcell, of St. Louis, and Captain McCammon were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Watson on Monday. Mrs. Collins made a Welsh rabbit after the bowling on Monday for Major and Mrs. Stodter, Captain Collins, Capt. and Mesdames Craig and Tyndall and Lieut. and Mrs. Burton Y. Read.

Mrs. James F. McKinley and children left Jefferson Barracks on Nov. 11 to join Captain McKinley at Omaha. On Nov. 14 Hughes Stodter celebrated his seventeenth birthday anniversary by asking thirty of his classmates in to a buffet luncheon at the quarters of his parents, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter.

After the skating on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Collins were hosts at a buffet supper for Major and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Wood, Moran, Tyndall, Miss Wood, Lieut. and Mesdames Thiele, Baker and Strong and Major Pipes. Mrs. R. R. Wood had an informal game of bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Stodter, Craig and Collins, Major Stodter and Captains Craig and Collins joining for tea. Mrs. Adorne H. Sampson has been confined to her house for ten days by a severe attack of illness. Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at cards on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Dr. and Mrs. White.

Capt. and Mrs. McCammon were hosts at dinner on Sunday for Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. White and Major Pipes. Miss Marjorie Wood was a guest at the reception given by Mrs. Post, of St. Louis, to meet her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Post, Jr., on Saturday.

Judge Beacom returned to his home in Cleveland on Monday. The Judge presented to the various officers at Jefferson Barracks the military library belonging to his brother, the late Col. John H. Beacom.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 15, 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. Amos Bronson, Jr., commanding the Denver, entertained aboard ship at dinner election night for Capt. and Mrs. William M. Small, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, Jr., and Miss Edith Woodward. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham leave here Dec. 7, Lieutenant Commander Graham to go as executive officer of the Frederick, formerly the U.S.S. Maryland. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell were week-end visitors to Oakland. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis, Mrs. J. M. Elliott, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Ruth Hascal and Comdr. L. C. Richardson were dinner guests of Lieut. Comdr. Amos Bronson, Jr., last week.

Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury, accompanied by her two children, arrived last week from Charleston to visit her mother, Mrs. J. M. Elliott. She will remain while Lieutenant Kingsbury is on duty in Haiti. Med. Dir. Thomas A. Berryhill has arrived from the Great Lakes station and reported as commanding officer of the hospital, relieving Med. Dir. M. H. Gates, who left for the East to join Mrs. Gates, whom he took East for an operation some few months ago. Mrs. Berryhill did not accompany Dr. Berryhill, as she is ill in Chicago.

Mrs. P. H. Fretz and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany motored to Mt. Diablo last week. Mrs. W. H. Short, with her children, has left San Francisco for Coronado, to remain while the Oregon, P.A. Surgeon Short's ship, is there. Pay Insp. J. J. Cheatham enjoyed a hunting trip over the week-end.

Mrs. Virginia Kemper Lynch Millard, great-granddaughter of Capt. John Shaw, for whom the destroyer now building here is to be named, will arrive from Norfolk Dec. 8, to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett until after the launching, set for the following day. She will be the ship's sponsor. Comdr. C. J. Lang is to arrive here shortly to take command of the Raleigh. Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh has received orders detaching him from the command of the Milwaukee and assigning him to command the Maryland. He will leave for the South at once. It is rumored that Lieut. Comdr. Victor Houston, of the St. Louis, may succeed him.

Surg. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis were dinner hosts Saturday for Prof. and Mrs. Milton Updegraff, Chaplain and Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Mrs. Emma Whitmore, Mr. Clark, Miss Woodward and Med. Dir. T. A. Berryhill. Mrs. Le Roy Taylor, wife of Chaplain Taylor, with their little son, has arrived from Coronado for a two weeks' stay in Vallejo. Chaplain Taylor is under treatment at the hospital. Mrs. Milton Updegraff has left for an extended visit to relatives in the East.

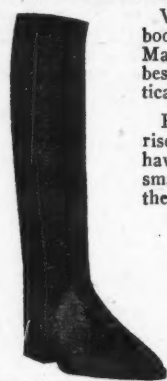
Mrs. T. J. J. See, who has been seriously ill in a San Francisco hospital, has sufficiently recovered to return to the yard, although she is still confined to the house. Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wallace arrived from Japan a week ago and are guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason. Mrs. Wallace leaves this week for a visit to her mother in New York. Captain Wallace remains here awaiting orders. Mrs. R. E. Pope entertained at eight tables of bridge Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames R. B. Hilliard, Milton Updegraff, J. F. Fleming, C. A. Carlson, James Reed, Jr., J. M. Elliott and J. J. Cheatham.

Mrs. C. N. Fiske is visiting her brother and sister near Calistoga. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Pope motored up there this week for a quail hunt. Pay Insp. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham entertain at dinner to-night for Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wallace, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Major and Mrs. Schull, of Benicia and Civil Engr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson. Miss Dorothy Capwell is expected to return to her Oakland home shortly from Fort Monroe, where she has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Seydel, and from where her engagement to Lieut. Reginald Crockett was announced.

Miss Ruth Hascal entertained at a supper to-night for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gawnie. Lieut. and Mrs. Wuest, Lieut. and Mrs. Yates, Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Major and Mrs. Chamberlin, Major and Mrs. F. L. Bradman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Godley, of Vallejo; Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. M. S. Davis and Lieutenant Young, of the Benicia Arsenal. Later all attended the hop.

Capt. W. H. Gilmer and Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, of the

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San Francisco training station, visited the yard last week to secure data regarding its desirability as a training station. It is believed that a recommendation that the station be transferred here from Yerba Buena will be made to the Naval Board, headed by Admiral Helm, which is to reach San Francisco Dec. 1. The exposed position of Yerba Buena, directly opposite the Golden Gate, where it gets all the ocean fogs and winds, makes it very hard on the health of apprentices sent out from the interior states. Recently an epidemic of measles and mumps has prevailed there, and many patients have been sent here for treatment.

The Milwaukee and destroyers are to remain here until the last of December for repairs, with the probability that the flotilla will stay a month longer. Work on the Truxtun and Lawrence was finished to-day. Both go into reserve.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Nov. 18, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Corey made up an informal dinner party at the Harvey House last Sunday. Major Perry and Captain Turner, Lieutenants Catron and Lindh went to Fort Hancock last Sunday in quest of duck, but returned with only fair success, as the weather has been hardly cold enough to start them in.

Capt. Kerwin T. Smith, recently assigned to the regiment, and Mrs. Smith arrived Tuesday. Captain Smith has assumed command of Company D, relieving Lieutenant Lindh, who goes to Company M. Mrs. Smith has taken quarters at the Colonial Inn.

Under the immediate direction of Colonel Jones, the brigade commander, the entire regiment turned out last Tuesday for another motor truck test. In all eighty-four one and one-half ton trucks were required to move the regiment in full field equipment and provided with fifteen days' rations. A run was made to Washington Park, where the regiment unloaded, and at a given signal all trucks were reloaded, this operation consuming but three minutes, with all supplies and men loaded, ready for the return trip to camp. Major Perry, in command of a provisional battalion of four companies of men who had not completed regular target practice, left in motor trucks last Wednesday for the Donna Anna target range and will be absent about ten days. The other officers of the battalion were Lieutenants Lindh, Bullock, Briggs, Dienzer, Hartman and Lange.

Captains Dalton and Bracken were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mudgett last Thursday. Major Ely, I.G. of the El Paso district, Major Saville, constructing Q.M., and Captain Stayer were in camp yesterday looking over the ground with a view to determining the possibility of this site for a cantonment. It is rumored that barracks and officers' quarters will be built on either side of the canal which now runs through our camp.

Lieutenant Catron has been detailed in charge of a detachment which is to take a course in hand grenade work. The other officers are Lieutenants Lindh, Esteves, Gerhardt, Smith and Lange. Lieutenant Calvert has received a large supply of crude oil, which has been liberally applied to the roads in camp, with the result that we now have an almost dustless camp site. Colonel Wright is expected to rejoin the regiment very soon, inasmuch as one of the two South Carolina regiments which compose his brigade are under orders to return to their home mobilization camp.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 18, 1916.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., retired, was in El Paso after inspecting the Red Cross stations along the border. He spent a few days in the city with his daughter, Mrs. H. Condon Pratt, and Mrs. Murray. He left for the West to continue his work and will return to El Paso in ten days, when he will make an extensive investigation of the needs of the soldiers on the border along the lines wherein they may be helped by the Red Cross organization. The El Paso receiving and distributing depot is at present the only one in active operation in the state. Gen. William Crozier returned to El Paso this week from a trip to the headquarters of the expedition under Gen. John J. Pershing in Mexico. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, was a visitor at Camp Stewart early in the week, the guest of Major Gen. Charles M. Clements, commanding the Pennsylvania troops. General Bell left the last of the week for his station at San Francisco.

Due to the cold weather the sick rate among the troops on the border has increased from 1.99 to 2.23 per cent, the past week. The drop in temperature was very sudden and as yet many of the tents are not floored nor are the stoves set up. The colored auxiliary of the Red Cross Society in El Paso is planning to give the troopers of the 10th Cavalry a treat on Thanksgiving, both to those at the base hospital at this post and those in camp in Mexico.

The initial contest of the Army football league was held last Saturday at Rio Grande Park. The first Army units to play were the teams of the 20th Infantry and the Provisional Regiment of Artillery. Sunday the teams of the 31st and 32d Michigan Infantry will play.

The Army quartermaster at San Antonio has recently purchased ten Hudson super-sizes for use of the brigadier generals in command of the United States troops on the border.

Capt. J. H. Barnard, 17th Cav., left this week for Urbana, Ill., detailed as instructor at the University. The entire 7th Cavalry, under command of Col. William A. Holbrook, left camp on a ten days' hike up into New Mexico. Lieut. Charles Hinson, Troop A, North Carolina Cavalry, and a detachment of soldiers who recently made a trip to New Mexico to hunt for horses lost from the Massachusetts troops while on a hike in October, returned to camp this week, having found a number of the animals.

A number of soldiers in the 1st North Carolina Infantry are Cherokee Indians and they are among the most soldierly looking men of the command. Capt. C. F. Clement, son of Gen. Charles M. Clement, commanding the Pennsylvania brigade, and the men of his troop gave a dinner to General

Clement on Sunday at the camp. General Clement commanded Troop I, which was formerly Company E, 12th Infantry, during the Spanish War.

Capt. Lowe A. McClure, 16th Inf., was in El Paso last week, en route from duty in Mexico to station at the University of Nevada as commandant. The 1st Pennsylvania Artillery left Camp Stewart, the first of the week, for Mt. Gretna to be mustered out. This was considered the best equipped Artillery unit on the border, as also the largest. One hundred cars were needed for transportation of the men, guns and horses.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, arrived in El Paso this week on a tour of inspection from San Antonio, Texas. General Scriven is visiting all Army stations, along the border, conferring with officers in regard to enlargement of signal organizations and development of the Aviation Section. Capt. F. L. Davidson, 8th Cav., are spending a few weeks in Los Angeles, Cal., for the benefit of the health of the Captain, who is just recovering from an illness. Col. Charles W. Taylor, recently retired, left Thursday for the East.

Col. John W. Heard, the new commanding officer of this garrison, has issued strict orders that any man found wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States Government, unless he is a soldier, shall be arrested and prosecuted.

The cold snap of the first of the week was so unexpected and so severe that squads of soldiers worked all night at the various camps and at the base hospital at this post to keep the water pipes from freezing and bursting by building fires in their vicinity.

A provisional regiment, up to full war strength, with full field service equipment, composed of troops from the 8th and 17th Cavalry, left Monday for a ten days' hike along the border up into New Mexico. Lieutenants were chosen from the Militia of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee to accompany the command.

Among the additional regiments ordered to prepare to return to their home stations is that of the 1st South Carolina, stationed at El Paso. They expect to leave as soon as cars can be secured for their transportation. The South Carolina regiment has not been here as long as some of the others and the others cannot see just why they were chosen to return before them.

G. Avery Reeder, of New York, executive secretary of the Y.M.C.A., is in El Paso and visiting the various Army branches here and along the border. The Association is maintaining forty-two Y.M.C.A. "huts," and at a luncheon given to him on Wednesday by the Army secretaries of the organizations in the El Paso district Mr. Reeder told of the great work that has been accomplished among the soldiers since the inception of the work in June.

The executive board of the Army league games this week selected the officials who will act during the season. The board is composed of Colonel Gilmer, Colonel Westledge, Captain Limb and Lieutenant Chambers. The 6th Ohio Infantry, doing border patrol duty along the Rio Grande for fifteen days, was relieved on Wednesday by the 2d Infantry. The Ohio soldiers have been stationed at small towns in Texas and New Mexico to prevent smuggling of ammunition.

Batteries A and B, Michigan Artillery, and Battery A, D.C. Artillery, left Camp Peralta this week for a week's hike up into New Mexico.

Capt. Charles H. White, recently transferred from the 13th Infantry, in the Philippines, to the 7th Infantry, arrived here last week, accompanied by Mrs. White. Mrs. Samuel G. Jones is a recent arrival and has taken a house for the winter at 1413 Montana street, in the city, while her husband is with his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, in Mexico. Mrs. J. E. McIntyre, of Lansing, Mich., has joined Major McIntyre, of the Medical Corps, Michigan Militia, in El Paso. Mrs. Edward T. Donnelly and her daughter, who have been visiting relatives in Atlanta, Ga., have joined Captain Donnelly, 5th Field Art., in El Paso, for the winter.

Mrs. John P. Hanson entertained at bridge on Thursday, when Mrs. William Elliott and Mrs. W. Hocker won the prizes. Capt. Clifford Game entertained at dinner at the Toltec Club on Thursday at the dinner-dance. Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Reaney entertained on Wednesday with a children's party for their daughter, Elizabeth, in celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of her birth. A mock wedding was held, at which Isabelle Pomeroy was the bride and William Dailey the groom. Games and dancing were also enjoyed by the young guests, who were the school friends of the little hostess.

Capt. Lowe McClure gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Paso del Norte Hotel. The 142d anniversary of the organization of the 1st City Troop, of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania National Guard was celebrated Friday evening by the present members with a dance at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Only officers of the regiment and their women friends were in attendance. A regimental band of the Pennsylvania Militia furnished the music. Capt. J. Franklin McFadden, of the troop, was master of ceremonies and had the affair in charge.

Militiamen in Companies L and M, 31st Michigan Infantry, stationed in El Paso, were guests at a harvest dinner at their camp on Monday, given by Mayor William Sparks, of Jackson, their home town. H. M. Gumper, of Jackson, was sent down to the border by the Mayor as his representative and had the affair in charge. Lieut. A. B. Hurst, of Company L, was toastmaster. The fall festival is an annual occurrence in Jackson and the soldiers were not forgotten.

A number of the young men from the 2d South Carolina Infantry entertained a party of young people of El Paso at dinner at the Sheldon Hotel on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Reaney gave a dance on Saturday evening for their son, Robert, and a number of his school friends from the city. Fifty Militiamen from the 31st Michigan Infantry were hosts to fifty young women friends at an enjoyable entertainment at the Young Women's Christian Association last Saturday evening. Mr. Wilson Martin, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was in charge of the young men's party and was assisted by Miss Elva Sly, secretary of the Y.W.C.A., Miss Hazel E. Billet, physical training directress, and Mesdames Paul Heermans and D. H. Huffaker, directresses, as chaperones.

Capt. and Mrs. Emory J. Pike gave a buffet supper on Wednesday preceding the hop at the Officers' Club. On Thursday evening officers of the three Michigan regiments of Infantry in El Paso gave an informal dance at the Paso del Norte. The members of the Red Cross class, under the instruction of Major William W. Reno, U.S.A., are preparing for an entertainment to be given at the base hospital Thanksgiving evening for the benefit of the convalescent soldiers. Miss Julia Tate gave a bridge party and luncheon on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Guy B. Wynn, Miss Marguerite Heard, and Miss Stella Kleinman. Major and Mrs. C. V. Smith, 20th Inf., left this week for Massachusetts, where the Major has been detailed as instructor in the National Guard. On Wednesday Mrs. Smith was honor guest at a farewell tea given by Mrs. A. Owen Seaman. Mrs. Peter Hulme and Mrs. L. Simonds poured tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster gave a dinner on Wednesday for ten and the guests later attended the midweek dance. Miss Callie Bell, of Atlanta, Ga., left for her home on Thursday after a pleasant visit with her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C., in the city. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd was the hostess of the Army women's Bridge Club on Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. William Elliott gave a dinner party at the Toltec Club dinner-dance on Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray, of Washington, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Condon Pratt, and Captain Pratt, in the city. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin Pardee, 20th Inf., arrived this week and have taken a house for the winter at 4101 Bliss street. Capt. and Mrs. Pardee were recently married at Springfield, Mass. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier gave a dinner at the Officers' Club at the garrison last week for twelve. Major Charles R. Morgan gave a dinner at the Valley Inn on Saturday for ten. Mrs. William Elliott gave a luncheon last week complimentary to Mrs. George Bell, wife of General Bell, and Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray.

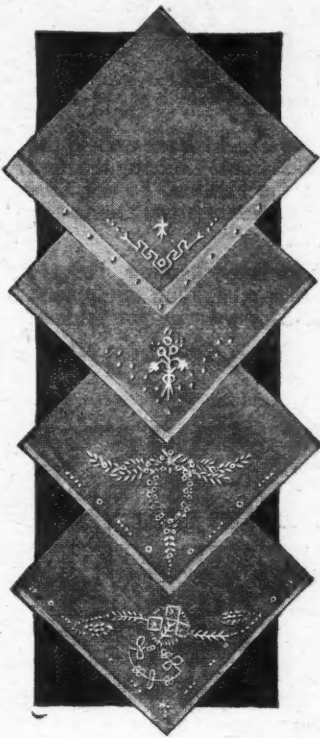
Mrs. Ella Thatcher, of Washington, president of the Army and Navy branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is in El Paso in the interests of the organization as related to the camps of the soldiers in the district. Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. A. J. Betus, of Philadelphia, were guests of honor at a tea given on Saturday by Mrs. John T. Axton and daughters. Mrs. O. A. Seaman poured tea and was assisted by Miss Madeline Aleshire and the Misses Axton. Col. Charles O. Weybrecht, 8th Inf., gave a dinner on Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray.

Mrs. William Allaire entertained on Monday at the Paso del Norte Hotel with a bridge party. Prizes were won by Mes-

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MANEUVERS IN BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 14, 1916.

The course of training which has been in progress in the Brownsville District, Brig. Gen. James Parker commanding, since July 1, will be culminated Nov. 16 by a maneuver problem which will last twelve days and be participated in by about 20,000 troops, Regular and National Guard. In this maneuver problem a White army, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. N. Lewis, of Indiana, is stationed at Llano Grande, about seventy-five miles from the coast, with an advance brigade, under Colonel Bullard, at San Benito, fifty miles from the coast. A foreign power is supposed to have intervened in Mexico. It drives away the White advance brigade, pursues it and encounters a more numerous White division, whereupon it retreats, fighting a retarding action. In this maneuver hostilities will be continuous, day and night.

The White Army consists of the Indiana Brigade, Colonel Kuhlmann commanding; the Minnesota Brigade, Brigadier General Resche commanding; the Nebraska-Dakota Brigade, Colonel Blocksom, U.S.A., commanding; the Oklahoma-Dakota-26th Infantry Brigade, Colonel Bullard, U.S.A., commanding; two battalions of Field Artillery, one provisional regiment of Cavalry composed of Regular and National Guard troops, and companies of Engineers, Signal troops and Hospital troops. The Brown Army consists of the Iowa Brigade, Colonel Bennett commanding; the Virginia Brigade, Colonel Leady commanding; a Regular Infantry brigade, Colonel Hatch, U.S.A., commanding; one provisional regiment of Cavalry composed of Regulars and National Guard troops, two battalions of Field Artillery, and Engineer, Signal and Hospital Corps troops. The transportation to take part in this maneuver is four companies of motor trucks, the regular field and combat wagon trains and three pack trains.

The scene of the maneuver is the flat valley of the Rio Grande, intersected by numerous ditches, canals and resacas usually filled with water. In the western part it is largely covered with mesquite chaparral. Near the coast it consists of open plain. This is the country in which General Taylor, in 1846, fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, near which places several engagements are expected to take place.

This maneuver will be a test of the new troops, and at the same time a preparation. It is expected to be the means of discovering any deficiencies, and to point out to what extent this, portion of the newly raised army on the Rio Grande is fit for service in war.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Oct. 13, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon on Friday were hosts at a jolly buffet supper for fifty guests. A pretty dinner was given on Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu for Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Nelson and Lieutenant Avery. Major and Mrs. Williams had dinner on Friday for the Misses Endsley, Bailey, Kimball, Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley and Lieutenanta Stokely, Buyers, Sullivan and Morrissey. Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mesdames Peek,

Terrell and Alley, Mrs. Pratt and Lieutenant Montgomery were dinner guests, of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan on Friday.

Governor General Harrison spent the week-end at Corregidor as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, of Olongapo, were week-end guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Florence Kimball was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrews at Camp Stotsenburg during the week. On Oct. 7 Mrs. Wilde and Miss Tobin gave a bridge party for Mesdames Bailey, Jenks, Stewart, Pettis, Price, Wheatley, Pierce, White, McCammon, Porter, Bell, Austin, Vose, Dailey, Perley and Miss Bailey. Prizes were won by Mesdames Pierce, Porter, Vose and Bell.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, Miss Endsley, Capt. and Mrs. Alley and Lieutenant Buyers enjoyed a trip to Fort Wint on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Pettis, of Manila, are spending several days with Dr. and Mrs. Adna G. Wilde. One of the prettiest parties was the dinner-dance given by Col. and Mrs. Phillips on Saturday for Governor General Harrison, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, of Olongapo; Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Major Ferguson.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan gave a "cock-tail" party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, Miss Endsley and for Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Alley and Lieutenant Buyers. A decided novelty was the Sunday "break-fast" given by Gen. and Mrs. Bailey for Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Governor General Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. C. L. Gandy, Miss Omira Bailey and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly gave an informal luncheon on Sunday for Governor General Harrison, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Captain Duncan.

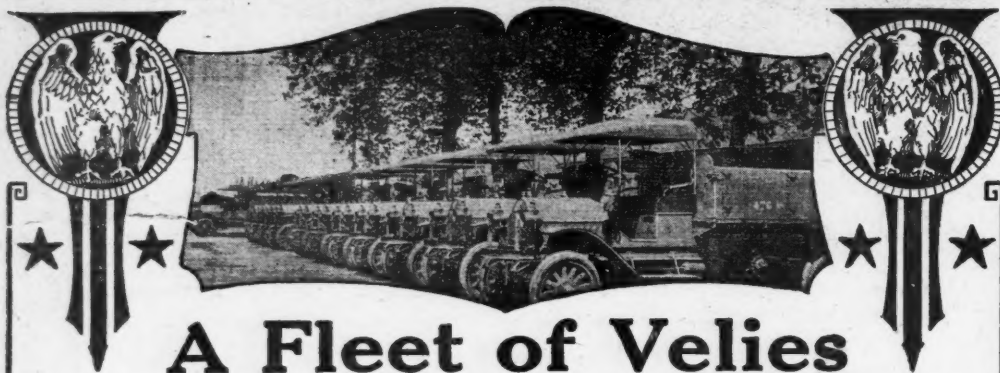
A luncheon was given on Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. Peek for Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, Miss Endsley, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Miss Abbott and Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu. A tea was given on Sunday by Col. and Mrs. Lynch for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, Miss Endsley and Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu.

The Nipa Club was crowded with jolly supper parties on Sunday, and the new scout band played unusually good music. Among hosts were Major and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Bailey and Lieutenant Morrissey. Monday evening saw the completion of the bridge tournament at the Topsiside Club, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce winning first prize and Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon second.

A pretty dance was given on Tuesday evening by Major and Mrs. H. E. Rutherford at the Topsiside Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Lynch, who leave shortly for the States. Col. and Mrs. Lynch entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of Major and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, of Manila; Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Capt. and Mrs. Wilde, Miss Tobin and Captain Patterson, of the Aviation Corps.

A pretty dinner was given on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Rollo F. Anderson, who entertained Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Torney, Miss Omira Bailey and Lieutenant Stokely. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan and Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Endsley, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, left for Baguio on Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, stationed in Manila, spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Corregidor as guests of Major and Mrs. Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. Phipps gave a pretty dinner



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on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, the Misses Arnold, Kimball and Lieutenant Stokely and MacDill. Mrs. Louis H. Brereton was hostess at bridge Thursday in honor of Miss Florence Kimball. The prizes went to Mesdames Stewart, Phipps, Peck, Anderson and Gillespie. A guest prize was given to Miss Kimball.

CAMP E. S. OTIS.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Nov. 1, 1916.

A number of officers and their families who have been away during the summer in the States returned on the transport Sumner, which arrived Tuesday from New York. Among these arrivals are Major Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Colquitt, to join her husband, Lieutenant Colquitt. Among those newly assigned to the 10th Infantry are Major Shelton and Captain Williams, promoted from the 29th Infantry, who with their families are expected to move from Culebra to Otis during the next week.

A number of Camp Otis people attended the masquerade ball given by the officers and ladies of the 5th Infantry at Empire last Tuesday night. Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith went costumed as baker and Sunbonnet Sue, Col. and Mrs. Crawford as Klu Klux Klan, Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan as Fool and Jack-o'-Lantern maid, and their guests, Mrs. Barber, of Texas, and Dr. Hall, of Ancon Hospital, went as Spanish dancers and Yam Yama man; Major Pickering as bartender, Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl in a costume of futurist design in black and white, Lieutenant Poole as Pierrot, Captain Budd as a country squire, Lieutenant Jacobs as a clown, and Lieutenant Claggett as a Turkish prince. Colonel Devore and Lieutenant Beller attended the hop unmasked. Before the dance Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, Mrs. Barber and Dr. Hall were entertained at dinner by Lieuts. Paul Murray and Charles L. Byrne. Col. and Mrs. Crawford were among guests of Capt. and Mrs. Moss. Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl, Captain Budd and Lieutenant Poole were among those at a late dinner of twenty-eight covers given by Lieutenant D'Alary Fehet at the club.

The Camp Otis basketball team defeated the 5th Infantry team at Empire Wednesday night with a score of 23 to 19 in a very fast and well played game. The 10th Infantry team now holds second place in the All Isthmian League.

Lieutenant Arnold entertained at dinner before the game for Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl and Lieutenant Morrissey, from Culebra. The transport Sumner on her return trip took from Camp Otis Capt. and Mrs. Connolly and their children; Lieutenant Beller and Miss Clifford Kelly, sister of Mrs. Brougher,

who before Miss Kelly left entertained all the children of the post at a birthday party. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis entertained last Tuesday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Lott, from Corozal, and Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, from Empire, going later to ladies' night at the club. Col. and Mrs. Crawford dined with Governor and Mrs. Harding on Thursday at the Harding residence on Quarry Heights. On Friday Mrs. Arrowsmith and Mrs. Drennan were among those invited to a most attractive luncheon and bridge party given by Mrs. Muir at Empire.

Those from Camp Otis enjoying the week-end at the Washington Hotel going down to see the transport sail were Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith and daughter, Grace, Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl and Lieutenant Hurley. Lieutenant Morrissey was host at luncheon at the Washington Hotel before sailing on the Sumner for a two months' leave for Mrs. Arrowsmith and Miss Kraysenbuhl, Mrs. Chappell and Miss Irwin, from Corozal. That same evening Lieut. Craigie Kraysenbuhl, from Corozal, was host at a charming dinner before the hop at the hotel for his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith; Mrs. Wells, from Empire; Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl, and Lieut. Raymond Moses, who arrived on the Sumner to join the Engineers at Corozal, his new station.

Those from Camp Otis attending the opening of the enlisted men's club in Panama were Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, Mrs. Barber, Dr. Hall, Major McDrew, from Empire, and many of the 10th Infantry bachelors. Major McGraw entertained at dinner Friday at a Spanish restaurant in Panama for Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, Mrs. Barber, Dr. Hall and Miss Dorothy Kraysenbuhl, later going to the University Club for the dance.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 15, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. Morrison were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilkes, Capt. and Mrs. McEntee, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and Lieutenant Ford. Col. and Mrs. Dugan and Miss Dugan were on the post this week, coming down from Camp Stotsenburg on a shopping trip. Major and Mrs. Canby, who arrived on the last transport, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Adrian Fleming. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett gave a dinner party on Monday in honor of Major and Mrs. Hammond, who left next day for their new post in the Southern Islands.

Lieutenant Robinson was host on Wednesday at a dinner-dance at the Manila Hotel roof garden for Mrs. Teresa Dean, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Fairchild, Miss Lolita Rubio, Miss Francis Von Piontowski and Lieutenants Burch, Chipman and McIntosh. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen on Wednesday gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club for the Misses

Sarah and Katherine Shanks, Dorothy and Mary Clark, Lieutenants Buckner and Dean and Messrs. Nelson and Grant.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett have as their house guest Miss Ladd, of Denver, who goes to Camp Keithley to spend several months at the home of her brother, Lieut. Oliver Ladd, P.S. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert, M.C., gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hillman, Miss Lila Gandy, Colonel Smith and Captain Harden.

Mrs. Van Deusen, accompanied by Mrs. Van Deusen, sr., left to-day on the transport Sherman for Nagasaki. They will spend several weeks traveling in Japan and China. Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett gave a dinner party on Saturday in honor of their house guest, Miss Ladd, and for Capt. and Mrs. Magruder, Major Uline and Lieutenant James. Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a small daughter, born this week at the Department Hospital, Manila. Mrs. James J. Henry was hostess at bridge on Friday.

Miss Harriet Pithian was house guest of Miss Rowena Abbott at Fort Mills, Corregidor. Among those who took part in the program of the Musical Club last Monday were Mesdames Moose, Haskell and Billingslea. Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E., left to-day on the Sherman for the homeland, having completed their two-year tour.

Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara, 15th Cav., are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a little daughter, born at the Department Hospital last Thursday. Major Willis Uline, 8th Inf., who has been taking the baths at Los Baños, returned to the post this week. Miss Marjory Leitch, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Leitch, returned this week from a visit to the Southern Islands.

Mrs. De Armond, wife of Lieut. George De Armond, 15th Cav., has returned from St. Luke's Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. Major Charles E. Reese, P.S., who has been visiting in Manila and Fort McKinley for several weeks, returned to his station in Iloilo last Monday on the transport Merritt. Capt. and Mrs. Casteel, 15th Cav., entertained at tiffin last Friday for Col. and Mrs. Dugan, of Camp Stotsenburg.

Mrs. Stewart O. Elting, wife of Lieutenant Elting, 15th Cav., a patient at St. Luke's Hospital in Manila for some weeks, has returned to her home at this post. Major and Mrs. Milton A. Elliot and family sailed on the Merritt last week to join the 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, to which Major Elliott has recently been assigned. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, 15th Cav., gave a dinner last Saturday in honor of their house guest, Miss Ladd, of Denver, who will be with them until the 18th, when she sails for Camp Keithley. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Major Uline and Lieutenant James.

Mr. William T. Page, son of the late Brig. Gen. John H. Page, sailed this week on the Sherman for the homeland. Mr. Page has been in the islands for a number of years and leaves many friends here in the Army and among civilians. Mrs. James Henry, wife of Lieutenant Henry, 15th Cav., was hostess on Thursday at a bridge party given at her home in the Cavalry garrison.

Mrs. Bruce Magruder was hostess on Tuesday at bridge complimentary to her house guest, Mrs. Marshal Magruder, of Camp Stotsenburg. Playing were Mesdames Taylor, Sterrett, Randall, Gill, Talbot and Elser and Miss Ladd. Mrs. William F. Pearson entertained a number of the children of the post on Tuesday in honor of the birthday anniversary of her little daughter, Sarah. Lieut. and Mrs. Emile V. Cutrer entertained at dinner for eight.

Due to the rains and the unhealthy location of the Troop 2 camp, which the 15th Cavalry established at Camp Nicholas, Rizal, for the purpose of field training and instructions in swimming, the camp has been abandoned.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 10, 1916.

The 13th Infantry baseball team, with Capt. B. H. Pope in charge, arrived in Tientsin Sept. 18. During his stay in Tientsin Captain Pope was the guest of Captain M. M. Keck.

The series of baseball games which has just been concluded between teams representing the 15th Infantry, 13th Infantry, Marine Corps Legation Guard and the Tientsin Baseball Club were most interesting. The 13th Infantry team, after winning the championship of the Philippines, came to Tientsin to gain new laurels. Although defeated in two out of three games played with the 15th Infantry nine, the Manila invaders won more games in the whole series than any of the other contending teams, and therefore claimed the championship of North China. Nine of the games in the series were played in Tientsin and three in Peking before large and enthusiastic crowds of rooters, and the tournament was such a decided success that it will probably be repeated next year. The 15th Infantry Company League series of baseball games was won by Company A, whose team received a handsome silver cup donated by Alfredo Roensch and Company, of Manila. The Hale trophy, donated by Colonel Hale to the player having the highest batting average, was awarded to Corp. Robert Steil, of Company A. Colonel Hale entertained for Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds on Sept. 19. Dr. Chambers, of the Navy, on duty with the Legation Guard at Peking, was in Tientsin for a few days during the baseball series. Col. and Mrs. Poore, Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, the Misses Poore, Captain Keck and Captain Bagby were guests of Mr. L. O. McGowan at dinner on Saturday.

An indoor picnic at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Poore terminated the Sunday night picnics which have been given during the polo season at the race course by the polo devotees. Mrs. Thomas B. Hayes and Miss Hayes, mother and sister of Lieut. E. S. Hayes, arrived Sept. 20 and will remain in Tientsin as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes entertained for their guests on Friday at an informal reception.

Lieutenant Creed entertained at a birthday dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Lieutenant Ayer, Miss Pike and Baron De Caters. Capt. O. H. Dockery and Mr. F. D. Fisher, American Consul General, left Sept. 23 for a short hunting trip. Misses Priscilla and Adelaide Poore entertained at a "tacky" party on Sept. 25. The guests included Army people as well as many civilians of Tientsin.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained at a dinner-dance on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett gave a dance on Saturday evening as a despedida to Major and Mrs. J. R. Shook, who return to the States on the next transport. Capt. and Mrs. Christie's dinner guests the same evening were Lieuts. and Mesdames Crea and Griswold and Captains Keck and Pope.

Jack Stone, son of Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Stone, entertained at a birthday dinner on Saturday, when his guests were all his American boy friends in Tientsin. Mr. Roland Bandinel entertained at a beautiful dance on Oct. 2 for Major and Mrs. Dwyer, who return shortly to the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained at a bridge dinner on Wednesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Castle, Crea and Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy.

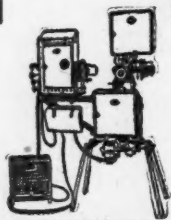
Captain Little, of the Marine Guard of Peking, was in Tientsin recently. Lieutenant Griswold, with Messrs. Thornton, Hunt and Lewishon, went to Peking on Sunday to meet the Peking team in polo. The score of 4 to 1 was in favor of our team. Lieutenant Hicks, while in Peking in charge of our baseball team, was guest of Lieutenant McLachlan, of the Marine Guard. Capt. D. K. Major came up from Tongshan on Saturday to entertain at a beautiful dance for Major and Mrs. Dwyer at the Astor House.

The transport Warren docked at Chingwangtao on Oct. 7. Major H. L. Steele, Q.M.C., with wife and two sons, arrived for station in Tientsin, vice Major Dwyer. Major Steele and family for a few days were guests of Colonel Hale. Major I. W. Rand, M.C., with Mrs. Rand, also arrived for station here, vice Major Shook. Major and Mrs. Rand were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Persons before taking quarters on Race Course road.

Colonel Hale and Col. and Mrs. Poore and daughters have returned from a trip to the Great Wall, Ming Tombs and Peking. Capt. and Mrs. Dockery were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Edwin Bell last week at Tongshan. Lieut. Robert E. Jones, from Corregidor, spent a few days in Tientsin on his

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way to Peking. Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Mullay arrived on the Warren and spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Ford, also on their way to Peking.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Nov. 5, 1916.

Mrs. Gideon McD. Van Poole entertained at tea at the Laniakea tea room on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. James H. McRae entertained on Friday at a large reception in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, who leave for the mainland on the Sherman. Mrs. William R. Dashiell and Mrs. William P. Kendall served. Kaa'i's quintet furnished music. The guests included many from the various posts on the island.

The Country Club on Saturday was the setting of a large dinner when Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, of Pearl Harbor. The guests later attended the dance at the Country Club given by Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans were guests of honor at a dinner given on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Von Hamm, on Pacific Heights. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, Major and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Mrs. Howell-Clinton, Major Herbert O. Williams. At the dance given by Comdr. and Mrs. Crenshaw in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clark over two hundred guests were present, including many from all the Army and Navy posts on the island.

Capt. Robert P. Harbold, who recently accepted a detail with the National Guard of Hawaii, with station on the island of Maui, was honored guest at a banquet tendered him by Col. Frank F. Baldwin, of the regiment of that island. The dinner was at the Wailuku Hotel and was attended by forty officers of the National Guard of Hawaii. Governor Lucius Pinkham was host on Wednesday at a farewell dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans. The other guests included Commandant and Mrs. Clark, of the Naval Station; Col. and Mrs. McRae, Col. and Mrs. Raymond, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Johnson, N.G.H., Major and Mrs. Lincoln, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Howell-Clinton, Miss McRae, Colonel Elbert and Captain Evans.

Major and Mrs. David B. Case and Miss Betty Case have moved from the Pleasanton Hotel and are now domiciled at 1065 Beretania avenue. Col. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton have taken a bungalow at the Colonial for the winter. Mrs. Alden C. Knowles was hostess at a large bridge on Monday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gallyly, Lincoln, Peck, Sullivan, Dashiell and Harker. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan were among Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston's dinner guests on Saturday. Billy Scott, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Scott, entertained at a Halloween party on Tuesday for John Randolph, Bobbie Lyon, William Rosenbaum, Morris McKain, Edwin H. Hartshorn, Charles Wyman and Richard Hunt. Mrs. Charles Wyman entertained on Monday in honor of her small son's birthday anniversary. There were twenty-seven small guests and a merry time was enjoyed by all.

Among those from Shafter who attended the reception given by the Japanese Consul in honor of the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan were Col. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Howell-Clinton, Major and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Witsell, Lieutenant Witsell, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Madame Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwood, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews and Lieutenants Britton, Guyer and Sharrer. Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday chaperoned a merry party on Sunday to Fort De Russy, where a swim followed by supper was enjoyed. Lieuts. Robert A. Sharrer, Robert H. Britton and Robert G. Guyer left Shafter for a five months' surveying trip. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt entertained on Thursday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday. The Bridge Club met on Friday; Mrs. Daniel L. Howell received the guests.

Lieutenants Britton, Guyer and Sharrer entertained at a dinner at the Country Club for Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler and Capt. and Mrs. Reinicke. The Post Sewing Club met with Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal will return from the mainland on the December transport. Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood entertained at a delightful tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Rockwood, of San Francisco. Mrs. Rockwood was assisted by Mesdames Wheeler, Halloran and McClellan. Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Halloran had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bonnett. Miss Mattis, of Champaign, Ohio, was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham for a few days during the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph R. McAndrews entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell, of Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt entertained at bridge Wednesday evening. Lieutenant Holliday and Mrs. T. J. Harker won the prizes. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Harker, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Major and Mrs. Cochran, Madame Cochran, Lieutenant Hardigg, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. Witsell and Miss Rosenbaum. Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg will return this week from the mainland, where she has been visiting for the past few months.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Nov. 5, 1916.

Mrs. Frederick S. Strong was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Friday for Mesdames John B. Richardson, Grady, Reardan, Watrous, Willard, Scofield, Bailey, Pfeil, Shedd and Janda and Miss Stella Mayer. Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Day, Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Erlenkotter, Lieuts. Otis Sadtler and Wallace Philoon. Mrs. Richard T. Taylor gave an informal tea on Thursday for Mesdames Truesdell, Higgins, Ballinger and Waring. Mrs. Douglas T. Greene had bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Frederick Black, Robert Calder and Eley Denson. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd were hosts at a "lobster" luncheon at Haleiwa on Friday, entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Misses Gertrude Jones, Katherine Jones, Carrie McMahon, Esther McMahon, Lieuts. and Mesdames Rogers, Hauser, Vanderveer, Devers, Captain Lyerly, Lieutenants Andrus, Stewart and McQuillin.

Mrs. Gustav J. Gonser is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight. Mrs. William Nalle was guest of honor at a bridge party given by Mrs. Clarence R. Day on Friday. The current topics class met with Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Paine gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Locke, Miss Carrie McMahon, Mrs. Reynolds McGrew, Miss Esther McMahon, Mrs. Francis H. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Col. John E. McMahon, Lieutenants Frankenberger, Andrus and Stewart. Mrs. Charles L. Willard was a bridge luncheon hostess on Thursday in honor of Mrs. William Nalle. Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney and Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Herr on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning had tea on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieuts. and Mesdames Frank, Dickinson, Beard and McCleave. Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson has purchased a Buick Six. Col. Tiemann N. Horn had dinner on Monday for Miss Leila Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer and Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser.

After the garrison review on Tuesday Gen. and Mrs. Strong's luncheon guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. William Kobbé, Lieut. and Mrs. William Shedd and Lieut. Wallace Philoon. Lieut. Louie A. Beard has been appointed aid to General Strong, and with his family will move into Honolulu about the middle of November. Col. and Mrs. William Banister had a hop supper on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Major and Mrs. Bloomer, Capt. and Mrs. Philoon, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer, the Misses Jones, Captain Smith and Dr. O'Connor. Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Devers on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Shedd and Lieut. and Mrs. Deshon. A number of post people attended a large dinner-dance at the Country Club on Friday given by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Sloan.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip J. R. Kiehl entertained at a Halloween dinner on Tuesday. The guests were attired in country costumes and the decorations were typical of the day. Present were Major and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Pillow and Capt. and Mrs. Riggs. Another Halloween dinner was the one

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given by Capt. and Mrs. Abraham for Miss Jewell Mattis, Miss Louise Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Julius Willis, Captain Gatlin, Captain Ulio and Lieutenant Smith. Leaving on the transport Sherman for the States on Saturday were Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Evans, Capt. Hornsby Evans, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Shedd, Jr., Major and Mrs. Hugh D. Wise, Colonel Guignard, Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Capt. and Mrs. Naylor, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. James Chaney, Capt. Ballard S. Lyerly, Lieuts. Joseph Andrews and Charles M. Haverkamp.

Mrs. Snow entertained at a sewing party for Mrs. Percy Deshon on Thursday and for Mesdames Hauser, Devers, Locke, Vanderveer and Rogers. Mrs. Clarence Lyman has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest G. Cullum. Mrs. Donald D. Hay returned on the Niagara after a two months' visit in the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter H. Frank entertained Capt. and Mrs. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Higgins and Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson at dinner on Thursday.

Major Americus Mitchell has been assigned to the 1st Infantry and is moving to Castner. The Misses Jones were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Banister last week. Colonel McMahon and the Misses McMahon had as dinner guests on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Devers, Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, Captain Lyerly and Lieutenant Andrews. Col. and Mrs. Croxton, Miss Kitson and Mrs. Gonser had dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Knight on Tuesday.

Mrs. Calder had a sewing party on Friday for Mesdames Abraham, Tinker, Bell, Fredendall, Willis, Waring, Denson, Black, Higgins, Greene, Ballinger and Miss Marjorie Peterson.

Captain Doane and Lieutenant Philoon took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Frank on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Lowe had a large hop supper on Thursday in honor of Miss Lucile Kitson. This was a gala week for the children of the post. Parties were given by Bobby and Dorothy Love, Cameron Wadsworth, Clara Leonard, Virginia and Ross Curry, Marion Denson and Charley Taylor.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 386.)

Division Two.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At New London, Conn.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.



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G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. L. D. Causey. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. W. L. Friedell. At Block Island.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Block Island.

L-2 (submarine). Lieut. A. H. Gray. At Block Island.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At Block Island.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Block Island.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Mine Force in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of Mine Force commander.) Comdr. Henry V. Butler. En route to New York, N.Y.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. A. W. Marshall. En route to New York, N.Y.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. En route to New York, N.Y.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. B. O. Halliwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. L. H. Cutting. At Newport, R.I.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempff. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA (fuel ship, merchant complement). William R. Kennedy, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Comdr. Louis Shane. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Norman J. Blackwood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Capt. John Hood, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A.

Traut. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gilm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. E. H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. W. M. Crose. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. W. Pitt Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Ohio is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Green. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Olin G. Murrin. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson. On the West coast of Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At La Libertad, Salvador.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. H. P. Perrill. En route to Corinto, Nicaragua.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At San Diego, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. En route to San Diego, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Priddy, master. En route to Corinto, Nicaragua.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Division One.

Lieut. H. J. Abbet, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbett. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

Division Two.

Lieut. J. G. Ware, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. G. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. L. Nielson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, H.T.

ALEUT (tender). Lieut. J. C. Thom. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Oling. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. William E. Baughman. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. On the West coast of Mexico.



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NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen. At San Diego, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Rosch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At San Diego, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. A. Althouse. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 8(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, Commander.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

MONOACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. G. S. Bryan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Frank Loftin. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. R. Barry. At Canton, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Ensign M. Y. Cohen. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship, acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Bostwick, master. At Shanghai, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Zamboanga, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Zamboanga, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief

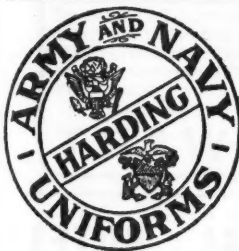


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DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.)
Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Wash-
ington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At Port de
Paix, Haiti.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Far-
ragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with
the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address
mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval sta-
tion, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Sta-
tion, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 6(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At
Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward,
retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether,
master. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy
yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Ed-
son E. Scranton, retired. At Puget Sound, Wash.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith,
master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as
follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAUMEE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger. At the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.)
Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At Washington, D.C. Send
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn.
Stephen McCarthy. At Baltimore, Md. The Montgomery is
assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address
Baltimore, Md.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph Newell,
master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S.
Parker ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J.
Easton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton.
At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Han-
sen, master. At Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the
navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Tor-
pedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R.
Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San
Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain,
master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAGO, Chief Btsn. E. R. Peircey. At the naval station,
Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. Warren K. Ligger. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station,
Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Puerto Plata,
Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard,
Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt.
F. S. McMurray. At Horta, Azores. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt.
Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass. Send mail
in care of P.M., Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the
Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral
Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus
G. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.
CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At
the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary
to the Cumberland.
HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the
naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. C. M. Tozer. At
the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the
naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. Wil-
liam L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address
there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P.
Cronan. En route to Yokohama, Japan. Send mail as fol-
lows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ACOMA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding.
At San Diego, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Ches-
apeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
De Long, Charleston.
Morris, New York.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Washington.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Tillamook, Mare Island.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Arapaho, Mare Island.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iwana, Boston.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Ponchartraine, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Guantanamo.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Barney, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
E-2
General Alava, Cavite.
Granite State, New York city.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Iris, Mare Island.
Hector, off Cape Romain
(aground).
Marietta, Boston, Mass.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Mayrant, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Pompey, Olongapo.
Relief, Olongapo.
Topeka, Portsmouth.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit,
Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isle de Luzon, Rochester, N.Y.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Sacketts Harbor, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Vasp, New York city.
Voltaire, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the table of stations of the Marine Corps this
week. Any changes since the list appeared in our last
issue, page 383, will be given on another page.

NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

One hundred and fifty-one thousand Australians re-
ported themselves in the Commonwealth in twelve days.
Sixty-three thousand have applied for exemption from
military service. After the war the Commonwealth will
grant free passages to Australia to Australians who en-
listed in the British Army.

German papers continue to be angry at Norway's de-
cision to exclude submarines from her ports. The Kreuz
Zeitung says: "Norway is openly taking the side of the
enemy and openly committing an unfriendly act against
us. Germany has, of course, a free hand in regard to
Norway now for any measures she may take."

The Italian government offers a prize of \$20,000 for
information regarding those responsible for the loss of
the Italian battleship Leonardo da Vinci, which was sunk,
after an explosion on board, on Aug. 2.

"For us the practical result of all the British discus-
sions of peace," says the Kölnische Volkszeitung, "is the
certainty that at present an agreement in regard to peace
aims is, even in the remotest degree, unattainable."

Good crops are the order of the day in France. The
estimate for this year's vintage for the whole of France
is now given approximately as between 770,000,000 and
990,000,000 of imperial gallons. In the South, 440,-
000,000 gallons are expected, instead of the 198,000,000
gallon yield of last year. The quality will be excellent.

According to the report for the year 1915-16 issued
by Professor von Harnack, the Berlin Royal Library sent
out 236,250 volumes to the Army, the Navy, hospitals
and prisoners' camps.

Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., president of the Royal So-
ciety of British Artists, has been invited by the Italian
government to proceed to the Italian front in order to
gather material for a series of pictures of the fighting
there. He hopes to be able to accept the invitation when
the work of preparing the autumn exhibition of the R.B.
A. is completed.

Lambeth Borough Council (London, England), is pre-
paring a list of local streets with "enemy" names with a
view to advocating their being given "Ally" names.

The Giornale d'Italia says that the Italian navy pos-
sesses a new type of war vessel, the speed of which is
stated to be equal to that of an express train. Steam is
raised by liquid fuel. Judging by the rate of speed of
many Italian trains this would not be very fast.

On Oct. 25 the Red Cross Society and Order of St.
John joint fund raised by the London Times amounted
to \$22,512,425.

In an appeal made by Queen Mary of England for
comforts for British soldiers and sailors she states that
in twenty-six months the guild bearing her name has
sent out a total of 3,990,784 garments.

One of the floral wreaths placed on the Nelson Mon-
ument in London on Trafalgar Day had been sent from
New Zealand in a large block of ice "which had scarcely
begun to melt."

The London Gazette of Oct. 27 contained the name of
Major Gen. C. V. F. Townshend, the defender of Kut-el-
Amara, as being rewarded with honor of "military
K.C.B."

Nearly a million pesos of Filipino capital is to be in-
vested in a modern tannery to be located at Malabon,
according to a despatch from Manila, P.I., of Nov. 8,
and Mr. Gana, of the Bureau of Science, who is said to
have perfected a method of tanning hides that will per-
mit of the production of a superior quality of leather, is
to leave the Government service to take charge of the
technical department of the plant.

In answer to a German allegation of brutality towards
a German submarine crew of the U-41 by a British
warship, the British Admiralty on Nov. 6, 1916, in a
statement denied that it ever issued orders that sur-
vivors of German submarines need not be rescued. The

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communiqué states that the German press "is trying
to make capital out of what they describe as a second
Baralong case, possibly in order to incite American
opinion against Great Britain or as a pretext for an
unrestrained submarine campaign." The communiqué
cites the alleged facts of the case, showing that a
British auxiliary flying a neutral flag on Sept. 24, 1915,
approached a German submarine in the western channel
engaging in sinking a British merchantman. When
within range the auxiliary hoisted a white ensign and
fired on and sank the submarine and then rescued the
crew of the merchantman from their boats. When this
was done she also rescued two of the submarine's crew
who had climbed into a drifting boat. The communiqué
says the use of a neutral flag was justifiable, as shown
by the German practice in the case of the Moewe and
in other instances, and adds: "Nobody but a German
could base an allegation of brutality on the lapse of a
few minutes between the rescue of Britishers and
Germans."

Most of us have heard of the "Hymn of Hate," and
of how the British and French troops quickly learned
it and then astonished the Germans by yelling it
triumphantly back to them across the waste land be-
tween. At a well known and popular seaside resort the
other day the band was asked as a favor to play it to
the audience, who were curious to know what it was
like. The band did so, and at the end a notice was put
up, bearing the words "Our reply." Everybody, naturally
enough, got ready to stand up, expecting to hear the
national anthem, but all were much astonished and
amused when the band began to play, softly and tenderly,
"Two Lovely Black Eyes!"—*London Chronicle*.

Military authorities quickly settled a strike of the
three drivers and three conductors who operate the mule
car line in Matamoras, on the Mexican side. The
strikers demanded higher wages. They were taken before
the Carranza commandant.

"You cannot have more money," he said.
"Then we will not work," the strikers replied in chorus.
"Take them out and shoot them," said the com-
mandant.

The mule cars are running and the same old crews
are on the job.—*Detroit Free Press*.

During a camp parade of the buglers recently an Irish
corporal was in charge. He was asked by the command-
ing officer if all the buglers were present, when he
replied: "No, sorr, wan man absent."

"Well, then," said the officer, "go and find him and
ask him what he has to say for himself."

A few minutes later Pat came running back. "Shure,
sorr," he cried, "and weren't we a pair of duffers not
to know it, It wor meself. Bedad, sorr, Oi forgot to
call me own name entirety."—*Boston Transcript*.

Orator: "My friends, in this materialistic age the
human endeavor is concentrated in the achievement of
wealth. Why? I ask you. Because nowadays money
will buy anything, and—"

Opulent Party: "I challenge that statement! Here,
take this roll and see if you can get me a couple of seats
for the Army and Navy game!"—*New York World*.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed
in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was
being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.
"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"
"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the
ankle, but the bandages split."—*Tit-Bits*.

"An American citizen army would not fear asphyxiat-
ing gases of any enemy."

"Why so?"

"Every voter has smoked campaign cigars and sur-
vived."—*Buffalo Express*.

Recruiting Officer: "Where were you born?"

Future Hero: "Scotland."

R.O.: "What part?"

F.H.: "Why, all o' me, of course."—*Exchange*.

The Junior Sub (conjuring at the men's smoker):
"Now, are you quite sure the haversack's empty?"

His Assistant: "Absolutely, sir. The rabbit wot you
put in it's got away, sir."—*London Sketch*.

Tommy (to bareheaded German): "Want to surrender,
do yer? You ain't no good ter me like that. You 'op
back and bring yer 'elmet wiv yer. I'm going 'ome on
leave next week."—*London Opinion*.

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